The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,420.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage......... „ 72 0
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First insertion ...... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	17
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	19
„ Beypore	8	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

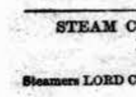
The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bussorah	14
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Fao	14
„ Guadur ...Jan. 1870	1	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Linga	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	8	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Guadur	24
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrives Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

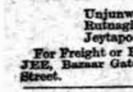
The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



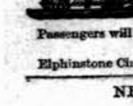
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m.

Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS.



THE s. s. ASIE, 1200 tons, and 250 H. P., Captain Lafrierre, will leave for Marseilles (via Suez Canal) on the 25th December at two o'clock in the afternoon.

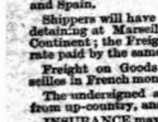
Passengers will embark from Apollo Bunder.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd December 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE, (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lafrierre, will be despatched from Bombay the 25th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

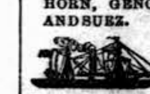
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £19; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready, BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready, THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, Immediately opposite the Custom House.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.—STUDIES will be resumed in the College Buildings, Jan. 4th 1870: their object will be to prepare Candidates for the F. E. A. Examinations of 1870 and 1871.

In connection with the College will be an Upper and Lower School Division: the former including the V. and Matriculation Classes of St. Mary's Institution: the latter St. Xavier's Cavel School, which will teach up to the IV. Standard.

For particulars apply at the College or St. Mary's Institution.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given to all Shareholders in the abovenamed Company, that on and after the 31st day of DECEMBER instant, NO FURTHER TRANSFERS of SHARES WILL BE PERMITTED, as the Assets of the Company will from that date be transferred to the Mazagon Land Co., Limited. All Shareholders are requested to sign the Articles of Association of the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, which are lying at the Offices of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, the Company's Solicitors, in Rampart Row. On production of a Certificate from the said Solicitors, stating that the Articles have been signed, Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

JAMES DICKSON, BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees (27,000) twenty-seven thousand, and the sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale; and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of FRANJEEVUNDASS DOOLUBDASS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of (½) one-half per cent, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Trustees, No. 10, Forbes Street, on and after the 2nd JANUARY 1870.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, M. ROONAN, MADORAO MOROJEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the above Estate, and the Vouchers thereof, have been THIS DAY FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER, Attorneys for the Trustees.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE, JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER, ESPLANADE.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Water Goblets of sizes:—Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Ice Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted Musical Boxes; German silver single Horse Harness; Birds' and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Codliver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pill, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon Bon for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.

I have JUST RECEIVED from England, a fresh and large quantity of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows:—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.
FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, kippered, and red Herrings, Sardines, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.
POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.
PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot Mixed, Onion, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.
VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German, Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, &c., &c.
BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.
PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calves' foot and Sheep-foot Jelly.
SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.
SAUCES—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.
CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.
ESSENCES.—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Celery, Ratafia, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Sage.
CHEESE, FRENCH BUTTER, BACON—Fresh of choicest quality.
SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Crystalized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cosaques, or Cracker, Bon Bons, Finest Isinglass, French Truffles, Table Salt, Carraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plum Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Pate de foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Chocolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.
DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps's Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, and Cornflour, &c., &c.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely palatable and pleasant.
TEA, COFFEE and SUGAR, in great variety.
N.B.—All up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention and at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market,
GRAND ENTRANCE JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers OORUN and NAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for REWUS and DHURRUMTUR, at 8-0 a.m. OORUN and OOLWA, at 8-30 a.m.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 p.m. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of certain WORKS between BARSEE ROAD and SHOLAPORE.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 2nd January 1870.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Works between Barsee and Sholapore," not later than 15th January 1870.

The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—Mr. RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA begs to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that he has lately PURCHASED the CARRIAGE HIRE BUSINESS of the Fort Livery Stables which formerly belonged to Mr. A. B. Boswell, Nesbit Lane, Fort, and hopes that the support and patronage which his well known predecessor received will be bestowed upon himself.

At present the Horses and Carriages are still in the same Stable, where orders, either for hire, sale, or purchase, will receive prompt attention. RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHREE JEEVUNLALLJEE MAHARAJ and SETT DAMOTHUR MADHOOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of LAND, admeasuring 5,884 square yards, with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Kalbadavie Road, usually known by the name of Ruttonsey Dharsey's Oart, and bounded on the east by the Kalbadavie Road, on the west by the property of Wittoba Mancojee, on the north by the houses of Ramdass Heerachund and Appajee Poonajee Chuwan, and on the south by the properties of Ramjee Chuttoor and others. All persons having any claim whatsoever against the said property, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 11 Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.

JANARDHUN GOPALL, Attorney for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Second Time this Season of the Glorious, Musical, Quizzical, Comical Burlesque of

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP! IN WHICH DAVE CARSON WILL APPEAR IN HIS INIMITABLE IMPERSONATIONS OF THE PARSEE AND HINDOO.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON, IN HIS ORIGINAL CARICATURE OF THE WIDOW TWANKAY.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON, as that fast young Gent, ALADDIN.

A GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mons. SEMELADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON IN A MUSICAL MELANGE.

BY REQUEST, DAVE CARSON WILL REPEAT HIS ANGLO-INDIAN SONG, KUTCHPERWANIE MARI JHAN.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, THE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), Dec. 24,

NEXT PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1869, WHEN THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME WILL BE PRODUCED.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., at 3 o'clock p.m. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

BY ORDER of GOVERNMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Presidency Pay Office, to Officers of the late Abyssinian Expedition, Stereoscopic views taken in Abyssinia by Doctor H. Cook, M.D. Each set, price Rs. 26-15, containing fifty-two slides.

D. B. YOUNG Major, Presidency Paymaster.

Bombay, Presidency Pay Office, 21st December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors, D. McL. SLATER, Secretary, For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to undersigned to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the BATWA, NOWLEY, BORRHARI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the north bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmedabad; the others are situated between the Baroda and Wassaud, Anund, Neriad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W.T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,
For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ......(Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	„	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.........Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule......per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN...Green capsule „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ...Red capsule „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ...White capsule „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES...Red capsule „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block
LAROSE CLARET ...... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ...... „ 28
In cases of 1 dozen each.
W. NICOL & Co.

GREEK WINES.
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
RED HYMET, a full bodied dry wine resembling Burgundy ......per doz.	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET, a delicate dry wine of Chablis character ......per doz.	20 8	23 0
RED PATRAS, a fine wine of a rich full Burgundy character ......per doz.	24 0	27 0

ALSO ON HAND,

A few remaining dozens of Superb SAINT ELIE 3 years old in bottle in Bombay, and in very fine condition ......per doz.	28 8	32 0

Como; Keffesia; Patras; Santorin; Thera; Visanto; as usual.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux;—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien ......each case 4 doz. Rs. 10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac ...... „ 4 „ „ 12 „
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq „ 1 „ „ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose...... „ 1 „ „ 20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite ...... „ 1 „ „ 25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old „ 1 „ „ 22 „
Do. 10 „ „ 1 „ „ 30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac ...... „ 1 „ „ 20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal „ 2 „ „ 18 „
Do. red „ „ 2 „ „ 23 „
Do. Amontillado „ 2 „ „ 26 „
Robertson's blue seal ...... „ 1 „ „ 16 „

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
FINE PALE SHERRY......Per dozen quarts......Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE ...... „ 17
„ MOUTON ...... „ 17
„ LARMONT ...... „ 15
„ St. JULIEN ...... „ 10
CHABLIS ...... „ 17
BARSAC ...... „ 17
WHISKEY, Irish ...... „ 10
„ Scotch ...... „ 16
CURACAO ...... „ 15
MARASCHINO ...... „ 15
FINE CHAMPAGNE ...... „ 34
„ „ ......Per 2 dozen pints...... 29

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E AND CO. WINE IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

It being now 12 months since we established ourselves in Bombay it is gratifying to observe the liberal support that has been extended to us by the residents of this neighbourhood and throughout the whole of the Punjaub, and Bombay and Madras Presidencies; indeed, the favourable reception that has been accorded to us generally has far exceeded our expectations, and the fact of having already opened accounts with upwards of 50 Regimental Messes during the current year, is to us the most substantial proof we could have as to our future in Bombay; and by carefully studying the requirements of our constituents we hope to merit a continuance of that confidence which has been enjoyed by our Calcutta firm for the past 50 years. From arrangements we have recently entered into for freight by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and by other Companies via the Suez Canal, we shall have all our fine quality Sparkling Wines and such wines that require careful stowage and speedy delivery to ensure the same state of preservation as when shipped, forwarded weekly in the manner abovenamed. For the past fortnight this arrangement has been in force, and will be continued. Wines in bulk, and such Wines that improve by a sea voyage will be sent via the Cape as heretofore.

PAYNE & Co.

RECENT LANDINGS OF WINES.

Ex WINDSOR CASTLE, REIGATE, NAPOLEON, MABEL, CASTLE AVON, JALAWAR, BACCHANTE, SALISBURY, and ANAZI.

NOTE.—Our Champagnes and Sparkling Wines will, from the 27th December, be received by the Overland Route, via the Suez Canal.

TO ARRIVE BY THE FOLLOWING SHIPS.

Per LADY MACDONALD......Hocks and Sherries in cases.
Per DRAGON ......Rum and Whiskey in bulk. Hocks in cases.
Per ATLANTIQUE ......Clarets, Chablis Sauterne in cases.
Per ART UNION ......Champagne, Moselle, Hock, and bottled Beer.
Per MICHAEL SCOTT ......Champagnes & Burgundies in cases. Sherries and Ports in bulk.
Per SAM MENDEL......Gins, Brandies, & Sherries in bulk. Champagnes, Moselles, Sherries, Brandies, and Clarets in cases.
Per CINGALA ......Burgundies and Clarets in bottles.
Per EUTERPHE ......Brandies, Sherries & Ports in cases.
Per GALATEA ......Manzanilla and Amontillado in Wood and Bottle. Cream of the Valley Gin in Bulk.
Per TALBOT ......Brandies, Gin, and Sundry Wines in Wood and Bottle.

Arrived per Overland mail last Saturday 1, 2, and 3, Sherries and Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Advised per Overland mail to arrive about 25th instant 1, 2, and 3 Sherries.

Advised per Overland mail to arrive about Jan. 3rd, 1, 2, and 3, Sherries, Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

The undermentioned are all on hand, and the stock has been added to from recent importations, (excepting "two stars" extra dry [gold neck] Champagne,) but we have received a parcel of Carlton Club (gold neck) of same quality and price, which we can recommend with confidence. It is the same Wine as supplied so many of the West End Clubs in London.

NOTE.—*Via* the Suez Canal, about the 27th inst., we shall be in possession of a further supply of DOUBLESTAR, GOLD NECK, EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

** Double star (gold neck) Champagne. Orders are being registered for the shipment by mail steamer expected next weeks

* Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Order now being registered.

N.B.—Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class WINES.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior...	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

33 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
22 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
38 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavor and effervesence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Br'—', best Brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine...	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto; Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne ......18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped...	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
32 0	Jamaica Rum	30 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	*Curaçoa	35 0
	Maraschino de Zara	37 0
	Noyeau	35 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
*18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
35 0	Dry Bucellas Z	32 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	26 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E AND CO.'s BRANCHES, AGENCIES, AND TERMS.

Offices and Godowns—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta ......Belatee Bungalow.
London ......Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
„ ......Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.
Paris ......Rue de Bonde.
China ......Hongkong.
„ ......Shanghai.
Manilla ......Strada Philipinas.
Wine Districts ......Coblentz. Rheims. Moselle. Bordeaux. Frankfort O. M. Cognac. Epernay.

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—The prices quoted below are for cash, and all orders at these rates should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED.—Apply, stating price and where to be seen, to R. B., Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

Mrs. HERN

Respectfully intimates that she is showing a variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

Mrs. HERN also begs to mention that, as she intends CLOSING BUSINESS at the end of this season, she is offering her Goods at almost COST PRICE, to ensure a speedy sale.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Rich self Colored Silks, Rs. 65.
Do. Moire Antiques.
Fulards.
Bismark Satin.
Poplins.
Mohairs, Satin Stripes.
Silk Grenadines for evening wear, Rs. 22.
A Variety of other fabrics for Dresses.
White Satin and Silks.
Millinery, Hats, and Bonnets, from Rs. 10.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw and Chip Hats, in all the fashionable shapes.
A Choice selection of Trimmings.
Garibaldies, Muslin.
Br. Llama, Rs. 2 each.
Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers.
Lace Fichues in Black and White.
Fancy Combs and fancy Ribbons for head-dresses.
Every Requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Meadow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Company's Stock of Goods for Presentation is replete with new arrivals of every description. Residents in the Mofussil desiring to avail themselves of the selection should communicate their wants in *full time*, in order to prevent disappointment.

ALBUMS
To take one, two, or four Portraits in a page.

CARD CASES
Of Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Silver, and Tortoiseshell, plain and silver mounted.

CHINA CURIOSITIES;
Comprising Ivory Card Cases, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, &c.

DESKS AND WRITING CASES
Of Russia, or Morocco, plain, or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
Of superior finish and thickness of plating.

JEWELLERY
Of the best London manufacture only.

PARIAN STATUETTES
After the first Masters, of the present and past ages, each complete with ebony stand and glass shade.

PENCIL CASES,
Gold, Silver, and Ivory.

RETICULES, AND SEALSKIN HAND BAGS,
A very handsome selection.

SCENT CASKETS
In Morocco, Mother o' Pearl, and Tortoiseshell, each containing one, two, three, or four silver-capped bottles.

SILVER GOODS;
Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES
Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colour and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE
Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES
In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., all of best Ivory.

VASES
Of Bohemian Gl[illegible] and Porcelain.

WORK BO[illegible] AND WRITING CASES,
Elegant[illegible] finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE TUNING in BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that they are prepared to arrange for MONTHLY TUNINGS, for not less than a period of six months, payable in advance.

Pianofortes generally deteriorate so rapidly from want of being inspected, cleaned out, and tuned at short intervals, that Soundy & Co. propose to institute the MONTHLY TUNING and INSPECTING SYSTEM.

At first sight the expense may appear to be considerable, but in the end it will be found more economical, and decidedly more musical, than allowing Pianos to fall into uselessness from sheer neglect.

Unless a sufficient number of Subscribers to the system be obtained, the plan will not be carried out, and the Subscriptions will be returned.

Six months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance...... } Rs. 30
Twelve months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance ...... } Rs. 50

It is understood that a highly experienced London Tuner is expressly engaged for this service.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product of the BEST GRAPE-WINE from the COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.
(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	„	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	„	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	„	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	„	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	„	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
JULES ROBIN'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.
(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES Mumm. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints ...... „ 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S.
GIESLER'S.
MOET AND CHANDON'S.
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE," (eminently a Lady's Wine.)
VEUVE CLICQUOT,

And others, all of which are imported in the ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES, as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or, who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., Bombay.

LONDON PRICES,
With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 325.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suite the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,

TWO PATTERNS
Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale, Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and servicable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25

SPOONS AND FORKS.
(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)

PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN ...... Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY 100
Complete Half set of KING'S 115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered ...... Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked 120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly 32

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.

The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.
TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER, SUGAR BASIN,
From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,
WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.
The best manufactured, Rs. 60

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—18TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., at Rs. 94-0 or 6-0 discount.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-12.
In shares:—
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 265 and 270.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Walker, Captain, 3rd King's Own Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Kelly, Captain, A. D. A. Quarter Master General, on duty, from Poona.
Chadwick, Major, 59th Regiment, on station leave, from Poona.
Clarke, Major, 59th Regiment, on station leave, from Poona.
Woodruffe, Lieutenant, 45th Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.
Clifford, Mr., Acting Superintendent Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.
Brandt, Major, 103rd Regiment, on medical board, from Deolalee.
Price, Surgeon, 1-14th Regiment, in charge of invalids, from Meean Meer.
Tynte, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on medical board, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Dickens, Captain, 6th Regiment M. N. I., to Nagode.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Blanchard, Major, Bengal Invalid Establishment, on leave, to England.
Brandt, Major, 103rd Regiment, on medical board, to Deolalee.
Rishton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd Dec. 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch:—

Apothecary G. Cross (No 20) from general duty, Presidency, to 15th Hussars.

Assistant Apothecary G Prem (No 147), from 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, to general duty, Poona, 1st October 1869.

Apprentice J. Antone (675), from Indian Medical Department, to Colaba Sanitarium, temporarily.

Extra Assistant Apothecary Braganza, from Indian Medical Department, to D Battery 18th Brigade R A, vice Acting Assistant Apothecary Essoo.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant J M Madden, 5th Regiment N L I, from 22nd December 1869 to 20th February 1870, to proceed to the Coast on medical certificate.

The leave on private affairs granted to Captain W Fleming, 95th Foot, in G O C No 838, 15th September last is cancelled, that officer having obtained leave on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

98th Foot—Lieutenant P Shaw, from date of departure, for 15 months, to England, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. W. Taylor, Bombay Infantry, Commandant 5th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Conductor W. Lee, of the Commissariat Department, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, for his services in Abyssinia.

Consequent on the departure to Europe of Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, the following arrangement is ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from 27th November 1869. Major A. M. Shewell, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

The services of Captain J. Houlbrooke Drummond, Bombay Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant John Grierson, and Lieutenant Charles Coombes Paul, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the 12th Dec. 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 995 of 28th October last, Acting Sub-Conductor William Kirkpatrick, Commissariat Department, will revert to Sergeant from the 18th idem.

Sergeant William Kirkpatrick, Commissariat Department, will act as Sub-Conductor from the 8th October 1868, vice Crowe, proceeded to England, on sick leave.

The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. No. 787, of 24th November 1869, to Captain H. F. Hancock, R. E., is for one year and fifty-nine days.

The leave on medical certificate to Surgeon Major J. R. Miller, Officiating Examiner of Medical Accounts, which was extended in G. O. No. 775 of 1869 to 18th instant, is further extended on the same account to the 31st idem.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Clarke Jervoise assumed charge of his duties as Acting Agent for His Excellency the Governor in the Punch Mahals, on the 16th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

William Forsyth Hunter, Esquire, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay, in succession to Bhau Dajee, Esquire.

Rao Bahadoor Bhaskur Damodhur, Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, from 17th instant, under Section 11 and Clause 1 of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, at Bombay, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Under Act XIII. of 1859 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Reid, Magistrate F. P. in the District of Poona, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall, Second Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate F. P., at Hydrabad, performed the Magisterial duties of the Third Class Deputy Collector at that Station, in addition to his own, from 15th to 25th August 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Woodward, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate F. P., in the Kaira District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in Criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his revenue charge, by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Azum Jaytbalal Shivlal, Probationary Mamlutdar of Gogo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Rao Saheb Bhaskur Biccajee, Subordinate Judge 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, of Rajapoor, in the Rutnagherry District, was absent from duty, on sick leave, from the 1st to 11th June last.

Rao Saheb Jamyutram Himutram and Khan Saheb Dinshawjee Pestonjee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 15th instant.

Azum Luxumon Myral, Mamlutdar of Niphar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Nassick District.

Moonshee Purtabrai wullud Jychundrai, Kotwal of Kohistan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. Khunderao C. Bedarkur assumed charge of his duties as Acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 20th instant.

Oomdut Ool Moolk Bahadoor Rughoonathrao Vittul Vinchoorkur, C.S.I., Chief of Vinchoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick District.

Mr. Madhowrao Vittul Vinchoorkur is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Nassick District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Choonilal Venilal held the appointment of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Second Grade from 18th August to 25th September 1869, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed Examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant:—

Hindoostanee.
Mr. J. E. Murphy, with credit.
Mr. E. M. H. Fulton.

Marathi.
Mr. W. F. Sinclair.
Mr. H. F. Aston.

Guzeratee.
Mr. H. R. Cooke.

Mr. W. H. Havelock is confirmed in the appointment of Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, from the date of Mr. Hadow's resignation of that appointment.

Mr. J. W. Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Collector and Magistrate of Tanna from the date of Mr. Hadow's resignation of the appointment of Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be Collector and Magistrate of Colaba.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Canara.

Mr. J. Hearn to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Tanna.

Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara.

The following arrangements are made consequent on Mr. E. Pratt, Acting Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium having been allowed fifteen months' sick leave from the 1st instant:—

Mr. T. Cotgrave to act for Mr. H. L. Wright as Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. H. Payne to act for Mr. E. Pratt as Third Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Madowrao Canoba to act for Mr. W. H. Payne as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. A. Dalzell to act for Mr. Madowrao Canoba as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. S. Hammick to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. Mant, R.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Kolapoor.

Captain W. Manson, R.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Kulladghee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. H. M. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, acted as Executive Engineer Biggaree Division, during the absence of Mr. Gregory on three months' privilege leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Cotgrave, R.E., and Major J. Bonus, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind on the 16th instant, after office hours.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 4th December 1869.

ADVANCES TO BUILD MESSES.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that Government have ruled that the provisions of G. O. No. 16 of 1869, restricting the grant of advances to Officers desiring to build houses, is intended to apply equally to the case of messes.

DISCHARGES WITH IGNOMINY.

In continuation of G. O. No. 183 of 1859, the Commander-in-Chief desires that whenever a soldier, who is sentenced to be discharged the service with ignominy, has been enlisted in India, a report to this effect is invariably to accompany the copy of the charge, &c., and descriptive roll furnished to the Adjutant General.

Such men will not be sent to England, but will be discharged in India on completion of their term of imprisonment.

Care must be taken by Commanding Officers that their discharge papers are forwarded to ... and Quarters for confirmation, one clear month before the termination of the imprisonment awarded.

When application is made for the discharge, as an incorrigible character of a soldier enlisted in India, the place of enlistment is in like manner to be reported.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Horse Guards' General Order No. 106 (Courts Martial), dated 1st October 1869, is re-published for general information and guidance:—

"When Courts Martial are re-assembled for the purpose of revising their finding, and when any alteration therein is made, it is absolutely necessary that the sentence in such revised finding shall be given afresh, and it is not sufficient for the Court to state that they adhere to their former sentence in such cases."

Great inconvenience has arisen in consequence of irregularities in this respect, and the attention of confirming Officers is especially called to the foregoing instructions.

GREAT COATS.

The following copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General in Council, dated 9th July 1866, is published for information.

"The Secretary of State for War has informed me that the authorities at the Horse Guards have expressed their opinion that the arrangement recently agreed to, that new great coats should be issued to drafts proceeding to India, is undesirable, inasmuch as the recruit during the voyage is exposed to the force of the elements, and rendered for a time utterly helpless and incapable of taking care of any thing, and also prepetually in contact with salt water, tar, tallow and other greasy substances.

"I have therefore agreed that part-worn great coats should be taken by recruits on the outward voyage, care being had that the Officer commanding the draft should be furnished with a detailed statement shewing the period each coat has been worn, and the further wear required by the Regulations."

WARRANT OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, of the 29th November 1869, is published for general information.

"With reference to your letter No. 1184F, dated 30th September 1869, I am directed to acquaint you that a Warrant Officer under arrest, whose emoluments it has been decided by Government to reduce for the period of such arrest, should be allowed net warrant pay and allowances only, minus the staff pay proper of rank, which is all that can be escheated unless by decree of a competent court."

HORSES.

The sentence in Clause 1, G. O. No. 207 of 1869, regarding the shoeing of horses, from the words "The foot" to "required," is amended as follows:—

"The foot being quite free from any defects, it is only necessary to remove the old shoe, rasp an even bed for the new one, shortening the foot with the rasp to the desired length and a place for the clip being made with the point of the knife. The shoe fitted, nailed on, ends of nails twisted off, and the clenches battened down, no further use of the knife or rasp is required."

ADVANCES FOR QUARTERS.

It has been decided, under legal opinion, that the acknowledgement required under G. O. No. 285 dated 25th September 1868, by which an Officer holds himself liable to the deductions from pay which were made from the Officer from whom he has purchased a house in cantonments mortgaged to Government under the operation of para. 7 of G. G. O. No. 985, dated 15th October 1867, is, in legal effect, an obligation for the payment of the money, and consequently requires a bond stamp.

BOOKS.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 388 of 1869, page 195, respecting the supply of Hindustani books to Regimental Schools after "Forbes' Manual" in the margin, insert "Forbes' Hindustani Grammar."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Dacca (s)	Day	Kurrachee, Dec. 21.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Porebunder, Dec. 21.
	Timour	Spooner	Boston, Aug. 10.
	Princess Somawutty	Blake	London, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Coimbatore	Houston	Rangoon.
	Istaps	Morrison	Malabar Coast&Cochin
	Princess Dagmar	Lewis	Rangoon.
	Glenfalloch	Skinner	Calcutta.
	Malabar	Pearse	Colombo.
	Peerless	Flavin	Rangoon.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hipparchus, McIntyre, to Rangoon.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Steamer Ellora, Murray, to China.
Barque Belted Will, Hoffman, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mundvee.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cochin.
Ship Louisa, to London, via Cochin.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 18th has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ships Irwill, [B], Thomas Feran, Liverpool 21st August; and Syria, [B], E Cooch, London 24th August.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ships John Elliott [B], T Griffiths, Liverpool 12th August; Cicero, [B], John Alexander, Liverpool 14th August; and Mahanada, [B], John Kenworth, Liverpool 9th September.

DEPARTURES—Ships Fazarabany, Marpesia, Nile and Barque Cognac.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Simla, sailing from Calcutta on the 21st instant:—
For Madras—Mrs Keernen, Mr Barron, and Mr Fleming.
For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Marrett and 2 infants.
For Melbourne—Private Wm Hyland.
For Suez—Mr Cowper Johnson, and Mr Beresford Hope.
For Marseilles—Mrs Genl Parsons and ayah, Capt and Mrs R Money and family, Moulvie Syed Ameer Ali and native man servant, Col and Mrs Holmes.
For Southampton—Mrs F W J Rees, child and infant, Captain E D Smith, Lieutenant T F Carlyon, Major G Guynne and Mrs Heman, child, and infant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.
CLARK—December 22nd, at Sea View, Upper Colaba, the wife of Captain A. C. Clark, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATH.
CLARK—December 22nd, at Sea View, Upper Colaba, of convulsions, Mary, the infant daughter of Captain A. C. Clark.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.
McNAIR—December 11th, the wife of Lieutenant J. McNair, Adjutant, 11th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.
FLOOD—December 10th, at Sea, on board the Mongolia, Henry Edward, infant son of Major F. Solly Flood, aged 11 months.

MADRAS.

DEATH.
BICKLE—December 15th, at Madras, Henry Thomas, child of Gorge Bickle, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1869.

WHEN next the *Friend of India* publishes a list of Feudatory States we assume that Madras and Bombay will figure therein. The order of the procession formed on the landing of the Duke of Edinburgh is, of itself, full warrant for the adoption of that course. One consequence of the visit of the Captain of the Galatea is that the "prices of food in Calcutta have risen sixty per cent.;" another is that the two great Presidencies are placed in rank below the Native States of Jeypore and Gwalior. According to the published programme the Viceroy and his royal visitor will ride abreast, immediately after the soldiers and personal attendants; and these two native princes and two British rulers will form fours—it is to be hoped they will take care to dress properly—the posts of honour being accorded to the native gentlemen. The eloquent and saltatory Maharajah of Jeypore will ride on the right, the sensible and soldierlike Maharajah Scindiah will ride on the left, while the centre will be formed of those two inferior personages—Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald—who have been entrusted by the Queen with the Governorship of Madras and Bombay. When the Sir Edward Cust of the Vice regal Court was about it, why did he not give Rewah, Bhurtpore, Ulwur, Dholepore and Kuppoorthullah precedence over Mr. Grey, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir William Mansfield and the Members of Council. What would the Master of the Ceremonies have done with the Rajah of Odeypore had he been present. Surely Holkar will lament that he was ill, and the Nawab of Bengal will tear his garments, when they learn that Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of British Presidencies might have been made to play second fiddle to them. The presence of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in front of Sir Barnes Peacock was alone required to make the exhibition complete. The East India Association will be quite justified in striking, to commemorate the event, a medal which they might appropriately dedicate to the Feudatory States of Madras and Bombay.

We should not notice these gilded bubbles on the stream of time were they not significant of the policy which is sapping the foundations of British power. We shall soon have literally nothing to trust to except the sabre and bayonet, the breech-loader and the rifled gun. The ceremonial arrangements at Calcutta are only of a piece with the modern tendency of the Supreme Government to lower the dignity and grind away the power of the local administrations. The object, at least the effect of the policy, is to reduce all to one dead level, and lead up to the establishment of a fatal uniformity throughout diversified India. The *Pioneer*, in an able article, has just shown that the institution of Lieutenant-Governors is an expensive farce, and we have pointed out that the institution of Governors is only a farce more expensive. Our keen contemporary at Allahabad asserts with great force that it is the Members of Council who are Lieutenant-Governors, and we may add Governors also. Most appropriate is the following description of the position into which a greed for power in the highest quarters has reduced the Empire. "As matters stand now we have this ridiculous result—that those who have been promoted to govern are governed by men who are still awaiting promotion. We shall be told that Lieutenant-Governors *are* ex-officio Councillors. So they are—but merely in name. Look at the recent crisis. There is a deficit; huge reductions must be made: administrations must be utterly crippled. Never was there such an humiliating collapse. What does the Governor-General do? Does he telegraph to Sir Donald MacLeod to come to Simla? Is Sir William Muir sent for? or any other in high and responsible administrative authority? Not a bit of it. Lord Mayo sends for his Members of Council, who send for their Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. They are one and all men of great ability, and animated by the most exemplary public spirit. But they happen to be wholly irresponsible for local administration: and those who are responsible are not consulted. What is the result? The bureaucrats at Simla proceed to knock the Budget figures over like nine-pins or Aunt Sallies. This must go; that is absurd; here is a windfall;—and so on, and so on. The thing grows. Nothing more amusing than clipping what does not concern you. It becomes a mania. Epigrams are made about it. Simla society is convulsed, and demands more victims. A clever reduction makes a killing story. Bye-and-bye the 'ex-officio' Councillor—the man whose word yesterday, as a Member of Council, might have stood against the world, but who now, as Governor, finds none so poor to do him reverence—bye-and-bye *he* comes to hear of it. But woe betide him if he venture to raise his voice. He sees, in blank despair, that much of these so-called savings will cost the State an immediate and irreparable loss of thousands upon thousands of pounds. The little finger of an Under-Secretary is thicker, for the moment, than the loins of a Lieutenant-Governor, and the grey-beards go to the wall. But all this is surely wrong. Never has there been a better instance of the evil working of the illogical and impolitic system in force. To the Members of Council it must be invidious; to those who, being before them, are deferred in honour after them, humiliating and exasperating in the extreme. At a crisis like the recent one, the heads of the various local Governments should have been summoned to their seats in Council. The alternative was to do away with them altogether, and make the Council responsible." Most assuredly. One thing or the other. If the present absorbing system is to continue, let puppets, who are not deemed fit to rank before Native Princes, be abolished, and let Chief Secretaries to the Supreme Government be appointed to execute the orders of the Council. That would be far preferable; for it would save cash, and the appearance would correspond with the reality. The Governors of Madras and Bombay are scarcely in better positions, have barely an iota more power than the Lieutenant-Governors, are as much under the thumb of the Members of Council and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries who are "waiting for promotion." The ideas of these gentlemen who are not on the spot, not familiar with the exact state of works, or with pressing local needs, and not the ideas of those who possess local knowledge, are to be carried out, and are carried out. Take the example of centralized finance which we dwelt on the other day—the mode in which the Supreme Government have dealt with the Bombay budget. Would they listen to those who actually proposed to save more than the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries, provided a small sum, needed to put the finishing stroke to important works, were allowed to be expended? No. The power at a distance, working with paper, considered it knew better than the men actually face to face with the facts; Colonel Strachey had issued an ukase, and the infallible oracle must be obeyed. What a farce, under such circumstances, it is to preserve the mockery of a Government of Madras or Bombay.

We are glad to see that the *Pioneer* supports the "true remedy," one we have often advocated, namely, more power, more discretion, and more responsibility for the local Governments. Retain the absolute authority of the Governor-General, but leave to the subordinate rulers some power in local affairs. We are asked to put all our eggs in one basket—the buck-basket of the Supreme Government. To do so is to risk the Empire. The schemes for centralised financial management of all kinds cannot, in a country like India, lead to anything but weakness, the precursor of ruin, because we have no right to count upon the presence, in the Supreme Council chamber, of *many* men of genius; and none but the greatest administrators, perpetually renewed, could, from a central point, grasp the immense affairs of this Empire, and guide them with force and accuracy. Instead of snubbing our local rulers and reducing their power nearer and nearer to zero, and with their power their interest in the public service, true policy dictates that it should be strengthened up to the limit compatible with supremacy of the Viceroy. But under the present system they have less authority in their so-called territories than the Native Princes, who have been set above them in the solemn follies enacted at Calcutta. Are we to regard it as a new illustration of the old, saying— *Quem Deus—*?

WE have heard, but cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that a telegram has been received notifying the good news that the Duke of Edinburgh will not visit Bombay.

ON Monday last Sir Richard Temple was to receive a deputation from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the question of export duties on rice.

MR. BRIGHAM YOUNG has enjoyed a new revelation. According to a New York paper, he recently announced that there had been "revealed" to him the necessity of withdrawing the sum of dlrs 25,000,000, now safe in the Bank of England, and removing with the whole community to the Sandwich Islands. "But the people did not respond cordially, and he has given up the idea."

WE learn from the Calcutta press that the Government of India has declined to delegate to the Judges of the High Courts the power lately conferred on local Governments of granting acting allowances to those who act in uncovenanted appointments during the absence of the incumbents. The privilege is to be reserved to the local Governments, to which, in this matter, the High Courts will refer.

THE Secretary of State for India, in a despatch to the Governor General, dated 27th September 1869, intimates that "having referred to the War Office the question raised as to the grant of free passage to an officer who may exchange under special circumstances with one serving in India, I have been informed that if an officer when abroad is promoted to a battalion of the same regiment at home, and exchanges so as to admit of his remaining at the same station, the officer who comes home in his place is allowed a free passage, as no additional expense is thrown on the public by such an arrangement."

THE "Englishman" understands that "Colonel Wright, commanding the 11th (or Probyn's) Cavalry, is about to proceed to England. In this case the officiating command will devolve upon Captain Dick, an officer who has served with the corps, and with marked distinction, since it was raised. Captain Dick won a Victoria Cross years ago, as Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C., can testify, albeit owing to excessive modesty and a manly dislike to blow his own trumpet, he does not wear a decoration worn by many for lesser deeds. The one flaw in Captain Dick's title to the officiating command is—that he is not yet from forty to forty-five years of age. Is the crime unpardonable?"

THE "Madras Athenæum" says—"The non-appointment, by the Duke of Argyll, of a Member of Council in succession to the Honourable Mr. Phillips, is certainly most inexplicable, unless we are to suppose either that His Grace has resolved to abolish the office, or that Mr. J. D. Sim being the Councillor elect no immediate necessity exists for announcing the fact owing to that gentleman's absence on leave. Indeed we have heard that the latter is the case, and that Mr. Sim actually holds the appointment in his pocket; while, should inconvenience arise from the want of a Councillor, the local Government is vested with the power of appointing one *pro tem.*"

LANDING OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT CALCUTTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD DECEMBER, 8-50 A.M.

H. M. S. GALATEA arrived at Prinsep's Ghaut yesterday evening.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh immediately landed under a royal salute. Processions were then formed in the following order:—The Viceroy, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Governors and the Lieutenant Governors, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Council, the Principal Native Chiefs and the Civil and Military Officers on horseback; the Countess Mayo, Lady Napier and other ladies and gentlemen in five carriages; divisions of the Bengal Cavalry and Artillery preceded and followed the procession as a bodyguard. The Volunteers formed a guard of honour to receive His Royal Highness on landing. The reception was grand and imposing. Large numbers of all classes were present to witness the reception. The crowd of natives was immense, lining the road from Prinsep's Ghaut to Government House. About sixty elephants, belonging to the Native Chiefs, were assembled in the grounds of Government House. All the ships were dressed with flags. All the arrangements were perfect, and no accident has been reported.

The Viceroy's party with the Duke of Edinburgh attended the Opera in state last night.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Golconda, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Fitzgerald and child, Mr Gee, Mr Richard, Mr J Soy, Mr Nicholas, Mrs Warner and two infants, Mr W Longridge.
For Marseilles—Colonel Taylor, Mrs General Taylor and infant, Mr A W Rusden, Mr Nash.
For Malta—Mr G Medlin.
For Suez—Mr and Mrs W Wright, Mr D A Hume, Mr P H Van Cortland.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

YESTERDAY we published in a brief form the results of the first day's races at Calcutta, which came off on the 18th instant.

The *Indian Daily News* in its report of the events says, "A large number, amongst them the Commander-in-Chief, occupied the platform erected by Mr. Lewis to the north. Natives mustered largely; and patches of coloured silks and gold indicated the presence of several Rajahs. Scindiah took up a position in the crowd opposite the Stand, but was subsequently invited to enter the Stand enclosure. He had a miserable pair of horses attached to his barouche which halted at the entrance, and one of the burliest of the stewards applied his hands to the wheels. There was a general titter above and below, but Scindiah chatted on as composedly as if nothing had occurred. The Viceregal party, accommodated in five carriages, drove up the Course at about eight, and the Viceroy, as he alighted, received a hearty cheer. Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald were of the party; the former and his suite evincing considerable interest in the luck of Melbourne, the Madras horse. Seventeen Arabs came to the post for the Derby—a large number for Calcutta—and a pretty race ensued, Akbar winning. In the third race it was regarded as certain that Rocket, ridden by Dignum, would cut Melbourne, but the Madras horse won, and a considerable sum of money has changed hands."

The first race—the Trial Stakes—calls for no special notice, but the second was an important event. Here are the conditions, names, and weights:—

SECOND RACE.—The Derby Stakes of Rs. 1,200 from the Fund. For Maiden Arabs. 2 miles weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. And a Sweepstake of Rs. 160 for all Horses declared to start; if 30 entrances, the 2nd Horse to receive Rs. 500.

		st.	lb.		
Mr A Stewart's	...Akbar	...9	0	———	1
Mr Raphael's	...Rising Star	...8	1	Irvine	2
Mr Field's	...Long Hope	...8	0	———	3
Queen's Own	...Eclipse	...9	0	Quadjoo	
Queen's Own	...Guzlan	..9	0	Khodabux	
Mr W W's	...Cyclone	...9	0	Dignum	
Hon'ble H L Wood's	...Parell	...9	0	Fleming	
H H the Maharajah of Vizianagram's	...Copenhagen	...9	0	Tingey	
Mr Manchester's	...Hermit	...9	0	Bowen	
Mr Bremen's	...Goldfinch	...8	9	Mr Scott	
Mr Black's	...Rapier	...8	9	Keates	
Mr Frost's	...Scimitar Secundus	.8	9	Auckland	
H H Aga Khan's	...Sirmust	...8	4	Brewty	
Hon'ble H L Wood's	...Byculla	...8	1	Hackney	
Colonel R's	...The Rake	...7	1	Jaffir	
H H Aga Khan's	...Baber Ali	...8	1	Gooch	
Mr Lane's	...RavelFedowa	...9	0	———	

From a private source we have received the following account of this race:—

"Seventeen started for the Derby, and it really was one of the finest races I have ever seen. They got off at the second attempt, Sirmust with a slight advantage; but Parell, making the running for Byculla, was soon in front and led past the stand, followed by Sirmust, Rising Star, Akbar, Long Hope, Eclipse, and Byculla all in a cluster. Then came Cyclone, Scimitar Secundus, Baber Ali, Ravel Fedowa, and The Rake,—Guzlan, Copenhagen, Hermit, and Rapier coming next, and Goldfinch the absolute last, and thus early out of the race. This order was maintained for three quarters of a mile, or nearly so, when Parell was done with and dropped back beaten. Baber Ali had improved his position, and with Akbar, Rising Star, and Eclipse formed the leading division; close behind them were Long Hope, Cyclone, and Ravel Fedowa. The 'tail' having already commenced, at the mile post Sirmust, who had been running all though very badly, was out of it, and there appeared only five left in the race, viz., Akbar (who nearly overpowered his rider), Rising Star, Cyclone (who ran very well), Long Hope (also pulling double), and Byculla. At the turn for home, Byculla was beaten and also Cyclone, and Donaldson took his place alongside Rising Star. At the distance, Akbar, full of running, came out and won cleverly, if not easily, by a length and a half, Long Hope being beaten by about the same distance for second place. Byculla was fourth, five or six lengths off, with Baber Ali, Cyclone, and Eclipse in a cluster in rear of him all dead beat. Time of the race—first mile, 1m. 58½s.; last mile, 1m. 56½s.; total distance, two miles, in 3m. 54¾ secs.—the fastest Derby ever run (so they say) in Calcutta."

Our Calcutta contemporary describes the third race as follows:—

THIRD RACE.—Baboo Sham Churn Mullick's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all Colonial and Country-breds Maidens allowed 9 lbs. Maidens on the day of the Race allowed 3 lbs. additional. 1½ miles.

And a Sweepstake of Rs. 150 for all Horses declared to start.

		st.	lb.		
The Southern Confederates'	...Melbourne	... 9	11	Challoner	1
Mr W W's	...Rocket	... 6	11	Dignum	2
Mr Bremen's	...Detrimental	... 9	11	Donaldson	3

Considerable interest was evinced in this race owing to the first appearance of Melbourne, after winning performances at Mysore, Madras, and Bombay. It was a mile and a quarter race only; a longer one might have given the luck to Rocket. From the start the three took the position in which they came in. The race was really between Melbourne and Rocket; the former winning in style, but looking as if he could not have stayed another mile. Melbourne takes a chance in the race for the Viceroy's Cup on Friday; the Southern Confederacy has taken eighty gold mohurs in a lottery of 150. Vanderdecken realized 22 g. ms. in the same lottery, Rocket 15, and Detrimental 10.

A SENSITIVE PRECENTOR.—We understand that Mr. Goodlad, precentor in the First Free Church, Wick, who is doomed by a decree (not of the people, but of the clergyman and his session) to "read the line" during all the sacramental services, which begin on Thursday and end on Monday afternoon, took into consideration the ridiculous position in which he stood by reading such lines as "I like an owl in desert am," &c. Mr. Goodlad, therefore, read the lines continuously, to make something like an approximation to textual sense; but this could not be endured, and we learn that in future he must, at the fiat of the clergyman and session read out that he is like "an owl," "a worm," or any other creature which may be named in "the line."—*John o' Groat Journal.*

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that the Income Tax Office will be closed only on Christmas and New Year's Days.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. T. DANN, Acting Presidency Surgeon 2nd District, has been allowed ten days' privilege leave.

THE pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of the Baroda military cantonment is by an order of Government extended to Rs. 500.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, in connection with the Bombay University, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 11th January.

TARRAPOOR.—Under section 14 of Act XXVI of 1850, the Governor in Council has suspended the operation of the said Act in the town of Tarrapoor, in the Tanna collectorate.

MATHERAN.—It is notified that from and after the 1st April 1870 the toll levy on the Matheran Hill will be increased to the maximum rate entered in the schedule of Act XV of 1864.

PLEADER.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have granted Mr. Bhasker Vishram Narkur a sunud authorising him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Rutnagherry district.

READING FOR SEAMEN.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books from J. Cameron, Esq., for distribution among the sailors afloat.

THE Government of Bombay has directed that from and after 1st January 1870, the new collectorate of Nassick shall be placed under the control of the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

THE S.S. LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, arrived on Wednesday night from Cochin with the following passengers:—Miss Mary Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Stranick and three children, and 75 deck passengers.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with the following passengers:—For Bankote—Rao Sabab Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik and wife. For Hurnee—Mr. Betham and Mr. Thornton. For Goa—Mr. Sirt, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. D. E. Savue, and Mr. NaRue.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 30,77,832, against Rs. 33,54,731 the previous week; the value of silver not assayed was Rs. 20,35,164 against Rs. 10,86,265; of the total, Rs. 30,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department, against Rs. 33,54,000.

THE S.S. DACCA, Captain Day, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Captain Hallows, Captain Noyes, Captain Ducat, Lieut. Burland, Lieut. A'Court, Lieut. Ravenhill, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. McGregor, Lieut. McKinnon, Lieut. Tynte, Surgeon Price, Dr. Cruikshank, and 243 time-expired men and invalids.

HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v. Hajee Abba Rahimtoola came on by adjournment from Tuesday (as reported in Wednesday's *Gazette*) before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who directed it to be placed among the long causes, and ordered the defendant to file a written statement on or before the 1st February.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per month, and tenable for three years, have been awarded this year (1869) as follows:—A scholarship of Rs. 25 to Ganesh Janardan Agashe, of the Poona High School; and a scholarship of Rs. 20 to Gopal Vishnoo Rajavade, of the Rutnagherry High School.

THE Judges of the High Court have appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate courts:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Khunderao Chimunrow Bedarker, Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee, subordinate judge of Cullian, and Mr. A. M. Cantem, subordinate judge of Sholapore.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 2nd Queen's at the Colaba bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Quadrille	The Queen's	Gready
Selection	Le Pré aux Clercs	Herold
Waltz	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l
Ballad and Chorus	Satanella	Balfe
Galop	St. James	D'Albert.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. ELLORA, Captain Murray, will sail to-day for China with 1,449½ chests of Malwa opium, 538½ bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. A. McGeehan, Mr. McGeehan, Mr. Christopher Brien, and Miss Mabbott. For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Many. For Galle—Rev. E. H. Cooper, Mr. A. B. Mackein, Mr. Beale, Mr. C. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ross and two infants, Mr. C. A. Ross, and Doctor Dorgon.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Connon, Bomanjee Byramjee was charged, at the instance of his wife, Soonabaee, with refusing to support her. The defendant said that he did not know whether he was married to the complainant or not. The woman said that she had been married to the defendant from her infancy. The Magistrate on the evidence ordered the defendant to pay to the complainant fifteen rupees per month for her maintenance.

HIGH COURT SUIT.—At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Scoble appeared before Sir Charles Sargent, on behalf of Motilall Sewlall, who had brought a suit against Chuloobhoy Nunee to recover a balance of money lent. Mr. Scoble stated that in October and November last the plaintiff advanced to defendant's moonim at Sholapore different sums amounting to Rs. 14,301; and that the moonim drew hoondies for the amount upon the defendant in Bombay. The hoondies were presented, but the defendant would not pay the money, and the plaintiff had to pay the amount to the holder of the hoondies. Of the Rs. 14,301 advanced, Rs. 1,000 had been paid, and the suit was brought to recover the balance. The debt having been proved, His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 4th November till judgment, and 6 per cent. on the judgment debt.

A TROUBLESOME LOAFER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, James Shea, a loafer, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with trespassing and committing an injury, accompanied with force, against the property of Mr. Fulcher, a merchant. It seemed that on Wednesday the prisoner went to the office of Mr. Fulcher, in the Fort, and demanded of him some money. He falsely represented to Mr. Fulcher that he was in the service of the Senior Magistrate of Police, who knew him well. Mr. Fulcher told him to bring a note to this effect from Mr. Connon, and he would then assist him. Upon this the prisoner turned round and broke a screen, worth about Rs. 90. Mr. Fulcher at once sent for a police officer, and shortly afterwards Mr. Inspector Price came and took the man into custody. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 50, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Ramcrustna Sukharam and Dutaram Sukharam, Senoys, were brought up on remand and charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation of property worth about Rs. 10,000. The information in this, case was laid on the 17th inst. by Nathoo Raghunath, and it was as follows:—"I am a general merchant and keep my shop in the Juma Musjid Market. I have a constituent at Calcutta named Nurseydas Pragjee. He consigned to me four bales of Dacca Cassida piece-goods per s. s. Simla and Ellora which arrived here about the end of January last. I am informed and verily believe that in my absence from Bombay two men named Ramcristna Sukharam and Dutaram Sukharam induced my servant, by false pretences, to deliver up the shipping and other documents connected with the said consignments, on the strength of which the accused received my said bales at the Custom House without my knowledge or consent. I further say that I never authorised Ramcristna Sukharam or Dutaram Sukharam to take delivery of the said goods on my account nor as my agents. I therefore charge the said Ramcrustna Sukharam and Dutaram Sukharam with cheating and criminal misappropriation of property and pray that apprehension and search warrants be issued, as I verily believe that the said two men are to go to Vingorla by the steamer leaving tomorrow." The Magistrate granted warrants as applied for. On the 20th instant the prisoners were arrested and placed before the Magistrate, when the information laid against them was read over in their presence and hearing. After the examination of one or two witnesses the case was adjourned for further enquiry, and the prisoners were admitted to bail.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY POLICE AT POONA.—In our issue of Saturday last we gave the particulars of a highway robbery having being committed by the cantonment police, in ill treating, and then abstracting, a watch and chain from the person of Sub-Conductor Kennedy, of the Ordnance Department. On Tuesday last the cantonment full power magistrate, Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Evezard, found the police peons, named Mahakaleesia bin Ragoo, No. 232, and Buswunta bin Basteeow, No. 257, guilty of committing the robbery, and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. This we believe is the first instance of a European being robbed on the highway by the police in this cantonment. Both of these men when interrogated by the magistrate as to their guilt, put, as usual, the blame on one another, but declared they had divided the booty between them.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 23.

WE ought not to have allowed Captain Dalrymple Clark to have returned to his own presidency without a word of farewell. That gentleman was resident in Poona for more than a year continuously, and at various other periods when on duty, in connection with his important duties with the Abyssinian Expedition, which detained him in Poona up to a few days ago. Captain Clark, while here, was the life and soul of all that went on; not only in the way of private social amusements, and in getting up more public matters, such as races, balls, picnics, regattas, and the like for which the fair owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his exertions, which were really indefatigable, but also in charitable matters. Much was done by him of which the wide circle of friends, among whom he was so deservedly popular, knew little or nothing. It is paying him no complement to say that we are heartily sorry that he has left us. He returns, we believe, to the 8th Madras Cavalry at Bangalore.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st December, was 293, being a decrease of 8 as compared with the preceding week, 26 less than the total of the week ending 22nd December 1868, and 41 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 82 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Totalofreportedbirth in the week exclusive of Still-borne.
Colaba	19,161	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	1
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	10	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	17	7
Mandwee	41,152	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	15	8
Chuckla	41,442	..	1	...	8	16	...	...	25	16
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	...	1	7	11	...	...	19	12
Dongree	60,259	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	13	18
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	...	...	5	15	1	...	21	2
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...	1	6	17	...	...	24	2
Kharatalao	23,454	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	14	5
Koombarwara	23,085	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	10	2
Khetwaree	29,177	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	7	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	1	...	14	25	1	1	42	1
Parel	7,002	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	1
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7	2
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	1	15	...
Bombay	816,562	..	2	3	102	179	4	3	293	82
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.	30	5	2	174	117	5	1	334	...	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unknown Cas.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	17	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	...	2	2	44	71	1	1	121	37
Hindoo out-caste	...	...	...	5	9	..	...	14	1
Mussulman	...	...	1	34	52	1	1	89	30
Parsee	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	17	8
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Native-Christian	...	..	...	3	7	...	1	11	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	3	102	179	4	3	293	82
Corresponding week 1868	35	4	4	100	168	6	2	319	66

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

WE learn that Lady Spencer is to present new colours to the 22nd Regiment N. I. on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, at 5 o'clock this evening.

MR. CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Wednesday evening, two fine little pieces were played at the Grant Road Theatre. The comedy "His Last Legs" came first, and was followed by the musical burletta "The Loan of a Lover." Mrs. Richardson took the part of Mrs. Montague in the former piece and of Gertrude in the latter, and her acting in both parts was much admired on account of the easy and seemingly unaffected way in which she played, either as the knowing widow or the longing maiden. Miss Fanny Wiseman was also very popular. In "His Last Legs" she took the part of Julia, and the scene where she meets "O'Callaghan" (Mr. Haygarth) was positively a gem in its way. The quiet simple manner of Julia, and O'Callaghan's sentiments on the occasion, were funny, and when the invitations to "Kiss your father, Child," were given, the house was in raptures. Miss Wiseman, too, was a tidy, saucy little Ernestine in the burletta. Aladdin, we see, is to be repeated to-night, when Mr. Carson will appear as a Parsee. That character itself is worth some trouble to see; and then Aladdin is excellently performed throughout.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

Christmas Day, 25th December.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Anthem—"Behold I bring you glad tidings." Hymn 42.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 43.
The Offertories to be devoted to the poor.

Sunday after Christmas.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 43 and 157.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 44. Anthem—"Behold I bring you glad tidings."
The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

Christmas Eve, 24th December.

11-15 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 44.
11-45 P.M.—Silent Prayer and Meditation.
12 Midnight.—Holy Communion (Choral), with Sermon. Hymns 42 and 43; Te Deum, and Recessional.

Christmas Day, 25th December.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 43, 42, 44, and Recessional. Offertory to be given to the Indo-British Institution.

Sunday after Christmas.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 42, 262, and Recession.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 43, 42, 260, and Recessional.

Feast of S. John, Monday, 27th December.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Feast of Holy Innocents, Tuesday, 28th December.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

New Year's Eve, 31st December.
11-15 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 239.
11-45 P.M.—Silent Prayer.
12 Midnight.—Holy Communion (Choral), with Sermon. Hymns 55, 240, and Te Deum.

Feast of the Circumcision.
New Year's Day, 1st January, 1870.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD DECEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Huokmajee Rajbhoy was charged with gaming in a public place yesterday, and was fined ten rupees.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Bheema Neekoo, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession a piece of white cloth, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

REFUSING FARE.—Ameer Alli Vuzer Alli, a buggy driver, was charged at the instance of Paul Carvalho, a butler, with refusing to let his buggy for hire, and was fined five rupees.

THE SCHISM AMONG THE MORMONS.—The Salt Lake City correspondent of a New York paper gives an account of the schism now pending in the Mormon Church. It was caused originally by a proposition to open up the mining regions and favour the immigration of capitalists, at which Brigham took umbrage. He recently claimed to have a revelation directing him to draw 25,000,000 dols. now deposited in the Bank of England, and remove to the Sandwich Islands with it; but the people did not respond cordially, and he has given up the idea. The railroad connecting Salt Lake City with the Pacific Railroad will be completed about the new year.

THE GUNS FOR THE BOMBAY TURRET SHIPS.

YESTERDAY, four huge Whitworth guns, intended for the Abyssinia, one of the turret ships at present being built at home for Bombay harbour, were landed from the ship Salisbury in Her Majesty's Dockyard. These guns are 10-inch four hundred pounders, and each weighs about 18 tons. Their external length is 15 feet 6 inches, and the greatest circumference at the breach is 12 feet. The guns were hoisted out of the hold of the ship by a powerful crane and placed on lorries in the Dockyard, where they now lie. They are certainly well worth a visit. Four similar guns will be sent out for the second turret ship, the Magdala.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 59	0 2
" Calcutta	10 30	1 43
" Madras	7 56	0 36

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutter Payland, Hadurn, from London.
For Poeli, Wingate, from Liverpool.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd, 12-40 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-50 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 9 P.M.

FRAUD IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

BALAJEE BHASKERJEE, a clerk in the office of Mr. William Loudon, Administrator General of Bombay, was again charged before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, on Monday last, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,258-9-0 belonging to an estate in charge of the office. The fraud is alleged to have been committed in December 1867. An information was laid against the prisoner by Mr. Loudon on the 3rd December 1868, and it was not until the 3rd December 1869 that the accused was arrested and placed before the magistrate on the above charge.

Another Hindoo clerk concerned in the fraud had already been sentenced to jail for six months by Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, the then Chief Magistrate of Police.

The following evidence was taken on behalf of the prosecution:—

Mr. William Loudon said—I am Administrator General of Bombay. The prisoner in this case was a clerk in my office for about three years ending about March or April 1868. He acted as cashier during the absence of his brother, Janardhun Bhaskerjee, through illness; and on the 19th December 1867, while acting in that capacity, he was authorised to receive and did receive from the Presidency Paymaster the sum of Rs. 3,258-9-0 belonging to an estate in charge of my office. This sum it was his duty to enter in the rough cash book kept in my office at once. He never did so, and the above amount has never been brought into account in my office or accounted for by him to me. The sum of Rs. 3,529-1-0 was due to the estate of Lieutenant Squire and of Brigadier-General Christie, both deceased, Rs. 270-8-0 being due to the former and Rs. 3,258-9-0 to the latter. It is the practice of my office to authorise the Military Paymaster to pay to a named clerk any amounts to the credit of estates which I am administering. On the 19th December 1867, this letter (produced in Court) was, as I believe, despatched from my office, and it is signed by me. I produce a rough cash book which, I believe, is in the handwriting of the prisoner, who was then acting as cashier for his brother, then absent and sick. It was part of his duty at that time to keep the cash-book, and to enter daily in this rough cash book any sums of money received by him as cashier, or received in the office to his khowledge. I find entries in this rough cash-book of dates the 16th and 20th December 1867, showing monies received on those days. I believe these entries are in the handwriting of prisoner, who alone in the office was authorised to make entries at that time in this book. I find no entry in the book of monies received on the 19th December 1867. I have searched through this book for any entry of the receipt of the sum of Rs. 3,529-1-0 and found none. I have searched through my banker's book containing my account as Administrator General, and do not find that such a sum as Rs. 3,529-1-0 has been paid in at any time. I produce my pass book as Administrator General in 1867 with the Bank of Bombay, and I find no entry there of the sum in question. It was the prisoner's duty to have paid into the Bank that sum when received by him. It is the system of my office to make up a ledger of the various estates under administration every half year from the fair cash book. The fair cash book is a transcript of the rough cash book with additional details, the sums received being allotted to their respective estates. I have referred to my office ledger for the half year ending 31st December 1867, and find no entry to the credit of Lieutenant Squire's estate of Rs. 270-8-0 up to that date, and I find no entry of Rs. 3,258-9-0 to the credit of General Christie's estate up to that date. I find on the 16th April 1868 that a sum of Rs. 270-8-0 was credited to Lieutenant Squire's estate, and in the rough cash book of that date this sum of Rs. 270-8-0 is entered as having been received on that date. That entry is in the handwriting of prisoner's brother Janardhun, who had by that time returned to his duties as cashier in the office. As regards the sum of Rs. 3,258-9-0 due to General Christie's estate, that was never brought to account at all while the prisoner was in my office. I have since paid over to the estate that amount. I have looked at the cheque now shown to me. The signature on the back under the words "contents received" is, I believe, the signature of the prisoner.

Dr. Barton was engaged on behalf of the accused, but he not being able to attend the Court, an application was made on his behalf to reserve the right of cross-examination, which was accordingly reserved.

Moroba Ballajee stated—I am a clerk in the Presidency Pay Office, Bombay. I produce a receipt book which was in use on the 19th December 1867. Under that date I find an entry of the receipt of Rs. 3,529-1-0 signed by Ballajee Bhaskerjee for W. Loudon, Esq., Administrater General, Bombay. I saw the prisoner sign this. I see No. 1,800 on the margin. That is the number of the cheque. The signature on the back of the cheque is the signature of the prisoner.

Balcrushna Juggonnath said—I am a time-keeper, and live at Girgaum Road. In December 1867 I was employed as assistant shroff in the office of the Administrator General. The signature on the back of this cheque (an exhibit) is my signature. The prisoner gave it to me to cash it. It was when I received the cash at the Bank of Bombay for this cheque that I signed it so. I do not know how I received the money, in cash or notes. I paid the money over to one Bhaskerjee by direction of the prisoner. This was in the office of the Administrator General

Govind Baboorao said—I am a clerk in the Treasury Department, Bank of Bombay, and produce the books of my office for December 1867. One is the subsidiary cash book, and on 19th December 1867 I find an entry in it to this effect—"Paid to Ballajee Bhaskerjee, Rs. 3,529-1-0." After that entry was made, the cheque must have been presented to the shroff; and in his pay book I find an entry of Rs. 3,529-1-5, purporting to have been paid by cheque to the order of Ballajee Bhaskerjee, in three notes of Rs. 1,000 each, one note of Rs. 500, one of Rs. 20, and nine annas and one pie in cash.

Dorabjee Shapoorjee said—I am a shroff in the Treasury Department, New Bank of Bombay. I produce a Gujerathee shroff's book. It is kept for the purpose of showing what sums of money in cash are paid out of the Treasury. I refer to an entry dated 19th December 1867, and I find it thus—"Paid to Balcrushna Juggonath, on account of Ballajee Bhaskerjee Rs. 9-1-0."

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry until the 5th proximo, and admitted the accused to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 6,000 and three sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each.

Mr. Hearn appeared as public prosecutor, and Mr. Gopinath Sudasew, pleader, for the defence.

MISS NIGHTINGALE (according to the *Medical Press and Circular*) has offered to superintend the nursing department of the new Hospital at Highgate.

PHILOSOPHY IN ROME.—A book has lately been issued from the press of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, which bears the title, "Dialoghi e Pensiere Fisico-Politico-Morali del Cavaliere Agatino Longo, Professore emerito dell' Università di Catania. Roma, 1869." The following passages may serve to show in what spirit it is written:—"Only Catholicism could produce a Dante, a Tasso, a Galileo, a Columbus. The anti-Catholic sects can do nothing but state paradoxes and sow ignorance. What has Natural Philosophy been from the time of Newton till our own?—A myth. What is Newton's theory of attraction?—The height of extravagance. Who are the most thought-confusing sophists in the world? The astronomers with their attraction of gravitation, and the natural philosophers with their mechanical theory of heat. When will an orthodox and sensible philosophy again arise? When the theories of gravitation and affinity, the central fire and Humboldt's Kosmos are banished to the region of chimeras. A single man rises superior to all others, of whatever class and whatever station they may be. He is Pius IX., Rome's great priest. His word has authority, and before him the mighty men of earth and the wise men of this world shall bow their heads."

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THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE EXCURSION.

For several years the children connected with the Bombay Scottish Orphanage have been treated to a trip to Elephanta at the commencement of the Christmas holidays after their annual examination; these trips are always immensely enjoyed by the children, who are certain always to receive the intimation that they will have the usual trip with three cheers. And who would not sympathise with the children in their mirth at the prospect of enjoying a really good day's fun after their hard application to their lessons for the annual examinations? At the examination last Saturday, at Mahim, it was announced to the children by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker that they would have their trip to Elephanta on Wednesday; and on Wednesday morning, before 8 o'clock, the pupils, with Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, arrived from Mahim, at Carnac Bunder where they were joined by a few of their friends. Government had shown its interest in and appreciation of the school by supplying a large troop transport barge, which accommodated all with seats, and a small steamer to tow the barge across the harbour. There was a cool refreshing breeze, and the sail seemed to put all the boys and girls into the best of spirits, and to paint their youthful cheeks with the fresh glow of health. On the arrival at the Caves tea was served immediately (the necessary tea-making apparatus having been sent over on the previous day), and then every one disposed herself or himself to merry-making and to examining the wondrous works of ancient Hindoo art. Mr. G. R. Wilson, the secretary and treasurer of the Society, had made the arrangements for the amusement of the children; and it is really impossible to imagine that any gentleman could make more complete or more satisfactory arrangements. Skipping ropes for the girls, a football for the boys, and many other things for different games were forthcoming immediately, as well as many little interesting and amusing nic-nacs. Archery practice at small parlour targets was a favourite game,—perhaps all the more so on account of the prizes in the shape of liberal supplies of "sweeties" to the boys and girls after they had taken their three shots at the target, and had (of course) made good practice." A good dinner, with hot potatoes, plenty of burruf, &c., &c., was served about one o'clock, and afterwards the fun went on without in the least flagging till nearly four o'clock, when the children were all collected under the great principal figures called the Trinity, where they sung a few of their favourite songs. After tea and cake the hour had arrived for preparing to leave—too soon no doubt many thought, for hours passed in uninterrupted mirth soon pass away—and after a pleasant sail the party arrived at Carnac Bunder about half past five, all of them highly delighted with their excursion. Before reaching the bunder the youngsters heartily cheered Mr. and Mrs. Duthie (who are very much liked by their pupils), and also Mr. Wilson, whose arrangements as we have said were admirable, and who, with the Rev. Mr. Macpherson and the Rev. Mr. Boyd became for the day young again, and did everything that possibly could make the children enjoy themselves thoroughly.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

QUEEN vs. JESINGBHAI HATHISING.

THE HIGH COURT ON THE IMPARTIALITY OF COLLECTORS.

This was an application under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the reversal of a conviction by Mr. J. F. Fernandes, first-class subordinate magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The petitioner, a respectable banker of Ahmedabad, was charged at the instance of the collector of that place with the offence of executing a *bhada chiti* or rent-note on an insufficient stamp under section 3 of Act X. of 1862, and convicted of that offence by the first-class subordinate magistrate there, who sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40; recording the following finding:—"Shet Jaysingbhai Hathising and Shah Vurujlal Panachund are charged with the offence of executing a lease, or being parties to a lease written on insufficiently stamped paper under section III of Act X of 1862, the said paper being of the value of Rs. 8, instead of that of Rs. 16 in accordance with item 40 of schedule A of Act X of 1862. The lessee as well as the lessor said that the aforesaid lease was executed for one year only. Shet Jaysingbhai Hathising states that the term *chuda chudee* was used with a view to meet payment for rent, if asked for monthly, or bi-monthly or tri-monthly, within the period of that one year; and Shah Vurujlal Panachund, that the term *chuda chudee* was used by mistake; and this would seem to be borne out by the admission subsequently made by Shah Vurujlal that, under the impression that the term *chuda chudee* might be construed into prolonging the period of the lease beyond one year if an additional stamp of Rs. 8 were put on to the lease, he submitted the document to the collector for the purpose of the additional stamp being so affixed. Looking, however, to the lease itself an English translation of which the Court has made, and is appended under No. 3A, the above statement admits of considerable doubt. The conditions are transcribed below:—'I have rented the buildings . . . . and have settled Company's Rs. 1,800 as their rent for one year; this (sum) I will pay as it becomes due, and these buildings after the expiration of one year, as written above, I will without any *takrar* (let or hindrance) vacate and make over to you at any time you may desire me to vacate them.' As the writing stands it would seem to imply that Shet Jaysingbhai was to keep the buildings for one year certain for Rs. 1,800, and that after that period he was to continue in possession of them for an indefinite term on the same rent of Rs. 1,800 per annum; provided Shah Vurujlal did not ask him to vacate them, and this interpretation receives confirmation from the fact that Shet Jaysingbhai has up to this date continued in possession of the said building. Under these circumstances, the Court, while admitting the respectability of the parties to the aforesaid lease, and the possibility of the understanding in the transaction being as alleged by them, cannot come to other conclusion than that an infringement of the provision of section III of Act X of 1862 has taken place in the case. The Court accordingly finds that Jaysingbhai Hathising and Shah Vurujlal Panachand are guilty of the offence they have been charged with, viz., executing a lease on an insufficiently stamped paper, and, therefore, direct that they each forfeit a sum of Rs. 40."

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, in support of the petition urged that the conviction and sentence complained of were both of them illegal and required to be reversed, inasmuch as the stamp upon the lease was the proper stamp. The lease was only for one year and not for a period exceeding that period; and, therefore, under article 40 of schedule A of the Stamp Act the proper stamp for it was Rs. 8, which it had on it, and not Rs. 16 as erroneously ruled by the subordinate magistrate.

Mr. Justice Warden after referring to the terms of the lease (as given above) asked whether the lessee might not remain in possession for more than one year?

Mr. Nanabhai—He may if the landlord permits for any length of time. But the lease is nevertheless only for one year. It expires at the end of the year, and the lessee can't claim to remain in possession for a single day after against the landlord's wish, and the landlord may under it turn the tenant out the very next day after the year of tenancy. It is not therefore a lease for a period exceeding one year so as to require a stamp of Rs. 16 as the sub-magistrate holds it to do.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Why does your client come direct to us? He might have appealed to the district magistrate.

Mr. Nanabhai—It is because of the peculiar position of the district magistrate in connection with this case that such happens to be the case. The gentleman who holds the post of district magistrate holds also the post of collector, in which latter capacity he ordered the prosecution. One may naturally suppose that he had formed an opinion on the subject unfavourable to the petitioner before he prosecuted him, and that therefore he could not well be a judge in appeal in the case.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—We cannot presume that if the matter is properly placed before the district magistrate by your client's pleader in Ahmedabad, he will not send up the case for our consideration under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Warden—Mr. Borradaile has on former occasions sent up other cases to us unsolicited by any party, and it is not to be supposed he may not do so in this case, if solicited.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—All ordinary remedies should be exhausted before we are asked to exercise our extraordinary jurisdiction, as we are not sitting here to hear appeals against the decisions of all the subordinate magistrates in the Mofussil.

The petition was accordingly dismissed.

ANOTHER ALPINE TUNNEL.—The *Borsem-Zeitung* states that Messrs. Grattoni and Brassey, and Dr. Strousburg have jointly undertaken to tunnel the St. Gotthard, and have engaged to complete the gigantic undertaking in less than seven years.

PROGRESS AND THE PAPACY.—A religious journal, *Le Monde*, says it is well known that the Papacy has been the originator of the greatest undertakings and the leader of every movement best calculated to ensure the progress of civilization. According to this journal it was a Poper Sixtus Quintus, who first conceived the idea of the Suez Canal.

CLAIM BY A SHIP CAPTAIN AGAINST HIS SHIP.

On Monday Mr. Justice Westropp disposed of a suit brought in the High Court by Edward Gardner, of Singapore, late master of the ship Persia, against the proceeds of that ship for wages and expenses. Mr. Fergusson (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. The owner of the ship was Shaik Salim Bin Oomar Basharabil, of Singapore. The circumstances of the case are explained in detail in his lordship's judgment.

Mr. Justice Westropp said:—This is a suit by the master of the ship Persia to recover Rs. 2,857-8-0 in respect of wages, and Rs. 450, the expense of a passage by steamer to Singapore from Bombay. The ship's Articles (dated 30th October 1868) provide for a voyage "from Singapore to Jeddah, or any ports or places in the Indian and Red Seas, until the ship returns to Singapore as a final port of discharge of the crew: term of service not to exceed twelve months." Edward Gardner, the plaintiff, took the command of the Persia on the day of the date of the articles, his wages being 110 dollars per mensem. The vessel arrived at Jeddah on the 22nd February 1869, with pilgrims, having touched in the course of the voyage at Malacca, Penang, Alipee, and Makullah. She remained at Jeddah until the 11th July 1869, when she sailed. She touched at Horeida and at Jebber. The owner, Shaik Selim bin Omar Basharabil, (who had, until the vessel came off Aden on the return voyage, been on board the Persia,) landed in a native craft at Aden, stating that he intended to proceed thence by steamer to Penang, and ordering the plaintiff to take the Persia to Penang and Singapore. After passing Aden the Persia met with heavy weather, got five feet of water in her hold, and her pumps choked with sand ballast. The passengers came in a body to the master and required him to run for the nearest port, then Bombay, which was 500 miles off. He complied, and succeeded in reaching Bombay Harbour on the 7th or 8th of August 1869. The owner had, when he went ashore at Aden, left his nephew and another Arab on board the Persia as joint supercargoes. That nephew wrote to the owner at Penang by the first mail after the arrival of the Persia, advising him of what had occurred. The master wrote to him by the following mail, and five times subsequently, without obtaining any reply. The owner has, however, it has been stated in evidence, written several letters to Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff, the ship's agent, who has been aware of the tendency of this suit from its commencement. The master had certain repairs made to the Persia, and he not having any funds in hand belonging to the ship the agent advanced money for that purpose. The ship having been subsequently surveyed on behalf of Government was condemned as unfit to carry passengers. Neither the master, nor agent, being able to procure money or means from the owner to provide for the support of the seamen, or for their wages, or to make further repairs, the agent declining to make further advances, and the owner refusing to repay those which the agent had already made, the seamen took proceedings under the S. S. 55 and 56 of Act I. of 1859, before the senior magistrate of police, for recovery of wages due to them. To levy these wages he sold the ship on the 8th November last. She realized Rs. 12,000. By warrant, tested as of the 23rd November in their suit (issued pursuant to an order made in chamber by Sir C. Sargent, on the 15th November 1869), the sheriff was ordered to arrest the proceeds of the Persia remaining in the hands of the senior magistrate, and on the 7th December instant, the sheriff returned that he had so arrested Rs. 9,303-9-3, stated to be the balance of such proceeds. The plaint in this suit was presented to Sir Charles Sargent on the 15th, and filed on the 16th November last, that is to say, eight days after the sale of the ship, by the senior magistrate, which was, I think, reasonable diligence on the part of the master in bringing his suit.

Section 58 of Act I. of 1859 enacts that "every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages, which by this Act, *or by any law or custom*, any seaman not being a master has for the recovery of his wages; and if in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty, touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts, then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due." That enactment is similar to section 191 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vic. 104). Its 185th section is analogous to section 51 of Act I. of 1859, which latter is as follows:—"In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid, by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, granted under the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period." Assuming that Section 58 of Act I. of 1859, so operates as to render that Section (51) applicable as well to a master as to a seaman, yet it does not govern this case in which the voyage has not been cut short by wreck or loss of the ship, nor has the master been left in Bombay by reason of any inability or unfitness on his part to proceed on the voyage. I will not say that this is a case of wrongful dismissal of the master by the owner, but it does more nearly resemble such a case than any of the cases specified in Section 51 of Act I. of 1859. It is by reason of the default of the owner to supply sufficient funds to repair the ship, that she has been condemned as unfit to carry her passengers to Penang and Singapore, and it is by reason of his default also to supply funds for payment of mariners' wages that her sale has been rendered necessary His omissions therefore have caused the untimely termination of the voyage. In the useful and recently published treatise on Admiralty Practice of Messrs. Williams and Bruce, I find at page 164, this passage:—"The claim mentioned in the 10 section of the Admiralty Court Act (1861), is a claim for *wages earned on board any ship. Ship*, for the purpose of the Act includes any description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars. The words *wages earned on board* the ship would seem to exclude all claims merely in the nature of damages, such as for wrongful dismissal before the the termination of the engagement, and the like, and to confine the extention of jurisdiction to wages actually earned on board the ship on which the seaman is employed. Thus the Court would not have jurisdiction to award compensation for a wrongful dismissal in any case in which the seaman was engaged under a special contract; the only jurisdiction which the Court has in such a case being that conferred by the section. The Court, however, has *always* exercised jurisdiction in ordinary wages suits, to award to seaman, either as wages, or as compensation in the nature of wages, what at common law would be recoverable only as damages. Thus, when there has been a wrongful dismissal, the Court has awarded to the seaman wages up to the time when the contract would have expired in ordinary course, less such a sum as the seaman may have earned in the meantime, and if discharged abroad, has also awarded to the seaman the expense of returning to his port of discharge. So, too, in the case of foreign seamen improperly discharged in this country, the Court has always been in the habit of awarding to them the expenses of their return to their own country."

In the case of the Elizabeth (2 Dodson Adm. Rep. 403) the voyage agreed for was from Portsmouth to St. Petersburg and back. The Elizabeth on the 27th September 1818, without the default of any person, and owing to the extreme darkness of the weather, ran on shore on the Island of Gothland. The crew got her off and carried her into the port of Ostergam for repairs. The master on the 21st October, discharged the crew, as he told them "because the ship could not be repaired in time before she would be blocked up by the ice, and therefore it was necessary in order to save the expense of maintaining them the whole winter there." They were conveyed to the ports of Wisby and Elsinore, and thence embarked for London, where they arrived in January 1819. The ship Elizabeth was in April following brought to England by a Swedish crew picked up at Gothland. The original crew claimed wages up to the arrival of the Ship in April, and their passage money to England. The owners tendered wages up to the discharge of the crew in September only, and objected to pay any passage money Lord Stewell thought that the crew claimed too much, and that the owners offered too little.

After referring to cases of wrongful discharge, or as the French express it, *sans case valuable*, upon idle or false pretences in which there was, he said, "tyranny, passion, and injustice on the part of the master, that warranted a penal retribution against him or his owners" and that hence arose the rule, founded on the civil law, and prevalent in most countries, "that the mariner wrongfully discharged has a right to charge up to the time of the return of the vessel to her original port." Lord Stowell said—"But here is a case arising from mere misfortune, and approaching to almost a necessity. The rule to be applied must not be founded upon an idea of penal retribution, but upon just ideas of fair-protection to be given to the seaman under the casual and common misfortune that has occurred. See what his real damage and loss has been; compensate that, and then real justice and all honest policy is satisfied." In reply to the question what was their just claim? his Lordship replied by deciding that they were entitled to have their passage paid, and their wages up to the time of their arrival in England in January. He said "I think the master had a right to discharge them under such circumstances of extreme pressure. They did right by acting upon this discharge, and if they are paid their passage and their wages up to the time of their return, they have all they can demand against their innocent owners. In this I go quite as far as the partiality of the law for this class of men will carry me; to go further would be to gratify an unwarrantable pretension. This is the rule which I am disposed to extract, from considerations of private equity and public policy, in a case not provided for by any existing regulation, either in the ordinances or decisions of this country, or in the books of authority given to the world by ancient jurists. Nothing can be more generally or more peremptorily laid down than that a master discharging a seaman wrongfully is answerable for the whole wages of the voyage of that ship; but can such a rule apply either in its terms or meaning to a case where, in consequence of an uncontrollable misfortune, for which nod person was at all to blame, but which affects all parties, and on a grave and imperious necessity arising thereon, a crew is discharged in order to exonerate the owners from a most oppressive burthen; care being at the same time taken that the seamen shall be protected from all injurious loss? Is it to be laid down, that in such case the master possesses no such responsible discretion, and that he is bound to let that crew derive a most unjust profit from the misfortune of their employers? I conceive not. He is not certainly in their discharge to act hastily or with precipitate fear. He is not to discharge but where the circumstances will make it *cause velable* a real and sufficient ground for such a procedure, still less is he to turn them adrift, penny-less and without resource in a foreign country."

The present case is a stronger case than that of the Elizabeth. The inability of that vessel to proceed upon her voyage was, as Lord Stewell phrases it, caused by "uncontrollable misfortune," not as in the case of the Persia by the persistent refusal and default of the owner to provide the funds necessary for the repairs of the ship and the sustentation and wages of her crew' Under the circumstances of this case the master was, I think, notwithstanding the limit in the articles of the term of service to twelve months, right in remaining in Bombay in charge of the Persia until the default of the owner occasioned her sale, the voyage not having been completed, the agent not apparently having instructions to take charge of the vessel, and refusing to advance further monies for the repair or for the support of the crew, and a remittance from the owner might have arrived at the eleventh hour sufficient for these purposes. The sale having been made on the 8th November, the master with all due despatch presented his plaint on the 15th November, and it was filed on the 16th November. He was necessarily detained here to await the hearing of his suit. Messrs. Williams and Bruce, in note *(a)* at page 165 of their treatise, mention some cases apposite in the present instance, which I have not elsewhere met with, as follows:—

"In the San Jose Primeiro, the Registrar and Merchants" (to whom the matter stood referred by the Court of Admiralty according to its usual practice) "in their report (29 June 1860) allowed Portuguese seamen their passage money home."

In the Ermina (8th August, 1860) a *colonial* ship, where the voyage was from Halifax to Falmouth and back again to Halifax, they allowed the master, on the ship being sold in this country (England), wages up to his discharge, and for a period sufficient to enable him to get back to Halifax, his passage money and ten days' double pay. In the Onni (8th December 1860). The Omyum, the Gustaf (21st July 1862). The D. Jex (2549), the Ernst Merk (13th December 1865) similar allowances were made.

The Court of Admiralty has notwithstanding the words "wages earned by him on board the ship" contained in the Admiralty Court Act, 1861, Section 10, referred to by the learned authors above quoted, regarded itself as having a pre-statutory jurisdiction in the case of a wrongful discharge to give compensation in the nature of damages to a master—The Calmilla (Swabey 312)—or seamen. The Great Eastern (L. R. I. Adm. 384.) The same principle appears to me to apply to the case of a voyage prematurely terminated by the obstinate default of the owner, and was, it would seem, applied in the Ermina, a case apparently of necessity; the colonial ship in that instance having been sold in England.

The plaintiff cannot reach his destination, Singapore, so soon as the 30 of December, the period up to which he asks for his wages. Looking at the circumstances of the case and at the authorities to which I have referred, his demand is in my opinion reasonable and within the scope of those authorities. I therefore pronounce in favour of the whole of his claim, viz:—Rs. 2,857-8-0, balance of wages up to the 30th December instant, and Rs. 450 passage money to Singapore, and costs, with speedy execution.

The Sheriff is to pay into the hands of the Admiralty Registrar the monies in his hands in this cause. I must consider whether the Sheriff is entitled to poundage and if so, to what extent. I shall communicate my decision on that point to Mr. Orr, the Registrar.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the several persons hereunder named and described to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shaik Emam Bapoo Shaik Chand, Jan Mahomed, and Shaik Oomerdin Ahmed, the first named insolvent is a blacksmith in the Bombay Grand Arsenal, the second and third are farriers in the Municipal Establishment.

Manoel Antone de Souza, lately traded as a merchant in partnership with Charles Pryer and the late Antone Doming de Souza, under the name and firm of Souza, Pryer and Co.

Balajee Heerajee, a compositor.

Manick Moroba, lately carried on business as a contractor in partnership with Pandoorung Damajee, and the late Bhicoo Gopal, under the name of Bhicoo Gopal.

Sayee Peerajee, a liquor shopkeeper.

Luloo Shunker, a sweeper.

Caeton Manoel de Souza, a baker.

Bheewa Kesow, a carpenter.

Fatmabaee, widow of the late Shaik Bhican vulud Mahomed Abas, unemployed.

Thucker Goculdass Liladhur, trading in Bombay, Jaria, Veravul, and Cutch under the style of Goculdass Liladhur; at Bombay, Kurrachee, Kompta, Veravul, Bhownuggur, Jaria, and Cutch under the name and style of Vusonjee Goculdass and Co., in partnership with one Thucker Vusonjee Moorarjee; and at Bombay under the style of Goculdass Liladhur and Co., in partnership with the said Thucker Vusonjee Moorarjee, Thucker Damodhur Heerjee, and Thucker Mooljee Moorarjee.

Thucker Vusonjee Moorarjee, a merchant trading in Bombay, Kurrachee, and Kompta, in partnership with one Goculdass Liladhur, under the style of Vusonjee Goculdass and Co.; at Bombay under the style of Goculdass Liladhur and Co., in partnership with the said Goculdass Liladhur, Damodhur Heerjee, and Mooljee Moorajee.

Bapoo Witojee, unemployed.

Ramjee Bapoojee, a buggy driver.

Sudoba Narayen and Govindjee Sudoba, carpenters.

Ramnarayen Sakurya, a broker.

Dinker Mahadew Nulgowker, a contractor.

Thomas Gouldin, a moulder.

Sucaram Kesow Bhandaree, an English writer, unemployed.

Jeewan Tricum, a dealer in ghee.

Henry McCormack, a clerk.

Thucker Dyal Khimjee, Laljee Thakersey, and Josey Jetta Culianjee, trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Thucker Khimjee Curson, and at Vingorla under the name of Dyal Khimjee.

Bhicajee Jairam, unemployed.

Limbajee Coostnajee, a dealer in sheep.

Rewoobaee, woman, a dealer in vegetables.

Meeya Abdool Cader vulud Mahomed Esmael Logday, a shroff.

Arjoon Namdew, Namdew Witoba, and Nana Babajee, lately carried on business as hawkers of clothes.

Munjee Tekchund, Motee Tekchund, and Dewa Tekchund, trading under the name of Munjee Tekchund, as dealers in copper and brass pots.

Bhagoo, woman, a courtezan.

Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed Mudnee, lately carried on business in Europe articles.

Memon Salamon Hasum, a hawker of clothes.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following letter, dated Alexandria, 28th November, has (says the *Englishman*) been received by one of the most eminent mercantile firms in India.:—

"There is a good deal to be done to the canal yet, and a great deal more money spent before it is capable of carrying on its bosom the trade of India, in vessels drawing up to 26 feet, but I have no doubt that it will at once begin to have its share of the Indian trade in vessels drawing up to 20 feet. Vessels of 19 feet passed through the Port Said section, and of 16½ feet through the Suez section. A rock they came on a few days before the opening, near Serapeum, is the cause of the reduced draft of ships passing through but the removal of it can only be a question of gunpowder. I feel convinced there will be considerably over 20 feet all through the Suez section in a few weeks hence.

"The Bitter Lakes are a marvellous sight. A great sea of some 18 miles in length and 6 to 8 in breadth where 10 months ago, we could ride over on horseback. The water is as clear as in the Red Sea, a few miles below Suez. Lake Timsah was much in the same position 10 months ago, and is now swarming with fish. At the exit of the Bitter Lakes, we met a French-sailing ship, the Noel, size apparently 7 to 800 tons, and draft about 14 feet, going through in tow of a small steamer.

"I wish I had seen the canal and its works earlier. I should not have been so sceptical as I remained to the last."

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. N. A. Roupell, the Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, has met with a serious accident. While riding home in the dark his horse stumbled, and threw him, breaking his left collar-bone badly.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 18.

An effort is being made to revive the Volunteer Cavalry movement at Lahore. A troop of 30 men has been formed, and it is expected that many more will join.—*Englishman*, Dec. 20.

As a favorable contrast to the absurd order of General Sir R. Smythe on which we commented yesterday, it is worth remark that in the West Sir Augustus Spencer, the new Commander-in-Chief has desired it to be understood throughout the Bombay Army, that officers are permitted to attend all balls, evening parties and dinners, in undress without swords, unless at Government House, when undress is not specified in the invitation.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 18.

Dr. Newman's name being omitted from the list of expected visitors at Rome, the *Birmingham Post* states that a special invitation from the Pope was addressed to the eminent Oratorian a few months since, asking him to accept the office of Theologian to the Council, but owing to his age and infirmity, Dr. Newman felt compelled to decline the honour.

THE LOSS OF THE CARNATIC.

(*Shipping Gazette.*)

How came the Carnatic, on a beautiful clear night, to be steered on to a well-known and correctly laid down reef of considerable extent? This question her commander answers by asserting that there must have been a westerly current of which he was not cognizant. If there really did exist a cross current when the ship was off Jubal, and this was not allowed for or detected, the loss of the ship is easily explained. To understand the ship's position, a few particulars are necessary. The Red Sea narrows at its northern extremity, and may be described as of a bottle form. The narrow part or neck is called the Gulf of Suez. Its average breadth is about twenty-one miles, or equal to that of the Straits of Dover, between the English and French Coast. After leaving Suez the first light observed is at Zafarana Point, and should be visible fourteen miles. The distance from Suez to Zafarana on the Egyptian shore is about forty miles, so that the Suez lights are not lost for more than an hour before the former is seen. There is no other light from Zafarana to the Island of Ushraffee, a distance of ninety miles. Beyond this latter is the Island of Jubal, and several groups of isles and reefs of rocks. Fortunately, all these impediments to navigation are situated to the west of the Gulf, and in that part where the Red Sea proper commences; so that there is a broad channel between them and the eastern coast, designated the Straits of Jubal, some fourteen miles in width, free of obstructions, and carrying deep soundings. From Suez to Ushraffee the Gulf is clear of impediments, the depth of water varying from 20 to 50 fathoms throughout the whole 130 miles. The light at Ushraffee is elevated 125 feet, and reflects 18 miles. It is, therefore, seen as far south as Shadwan Island, and, as a matter of course, in the Jubal Straits, beyond where the Carnatic was wrecked.

As Shadwan is at the south-east mouth of the Gulf of Suez, a light on that island would be of much benefit to Masters of vessels in command of ships from Suez. Although there was no light there, however, the light at Ushraffee was seen from the Carnatic, both before and after she struck, to be burning brightly. About half an hour previous to the disaster, Captain Jones deposes that he hauled the ship to S. 51 E. This was S.E. ½ E. nearly, and the light astern was about a quarter of a point to the westward of N.W. The light was, therefore, about a quarter of a point to port. This in itself, independent of the bearing of Jubal to the west, was evidence that the ship was out of the Channel, in her course to the Straits of Jubal. The flood tide sets N.W., and ebbs S.E., and these are safe courses to steer by. Seas and rivers, we are well aware, are influenced occasionally by strong winds; but the charts do not show any current near Jubal, and the tides are regular in their ebb and flow. At the Suez head of the Gulf there is a rise of six feet at the springs, which is a good average, and is exceeded only when there is a continuance of gales from the S.E. If, then, the Carnatic had a good offing when abreast of Ushraffee, a south-east (magnetic) course would have taken her through the Jubal Straits in mid-channel. The ship was going away to westward, but this may have been owing to a variation in the compass, due to extraneous circumstances. The ship had the wind N.N.W., or from five to six points abaft the beam, and with all plain sails set. She was going 11½ to 12 knots through the water, when the surf on the reef was discerned by the master, who, it is said, by the passengers, was on deck, and appeared to be very attentive to his duties. He, however, had an excellent bearing in the light of Ushraffee in his wake, but, relying on his course by compass, he unfortunately did not note its changed position as measured by the ship's course. Had she not been hauled to S. 51 E., in all probability she would have gone to the westward of the reef, and steamed on to the Isle of Shadwan ahead. Two hundred yards, it is said, would have saved her.

Presuming the ship to have been well to the north-east of Ushraffee, and the course steered the correct one for the mouth of the Gulf, it follows that there must have been either a set to the S. W., or the compasses were in error. We incline to the belief that the latter was the case, and, if so, it adds another to the many former instances of Masters or Officers in charge of iron-built ships placing too much dependence on the compass, and neglecting the other guides for safe navigation. Here was the Carnatic, in a time-worn channel, on a lovely night, with a good beacon in sight, and yet steered by the direction of the compass on to a reef several miles to leeward of her course, and completely wrecked. The loss of the ship will, however, be the subject of an Official Inquiry on Tuesday next, and we suspend further comment until the result of the investigation is before us.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE ON ART.

The Marquis of Bute presented the prizes at the Cardiff art and science classes, and in the course of his speech observed,—"There is an immense quantity of early-woven tapestry, the plunder of private houses at the time of the revolution, to be had in France,—so much so, that, being at Lyons the other day, on the occasion of a great public festivity, I found the streets in many places hung all along with old tapestry, sheets, and flowers. This woven tapestry came in about the time of the Renaissance, to fill the place of the embroidered hangings of the Middle Ages, and later we find the place of the simple hangings supplied by stretching stuff, generally silk damask, tight over the walls, as is common in large London houses at the present day. This has a richer effect than paper, but besides the great cost, which must forbid it, as well as woven tapestry, to many, it shares with woven tapestry the great defect of losing the grace and elegance of the older hangings. It is to the old practice of hanging the wall with stuff rather than painting or papering it that I would particularly direct your attention. Pictures can very well be hung upon it. Paper, however, is now come to be the most ordinary covering for our walls. A person with taste will make careful choice of a paper whose pattern does not offend, as many do; and in this matter Pugin lays down the same rule as regards carpets, viz., the avoidance of anything like an attempt at the representation of shade or perspective. In accordance with this, we shall find that the best patterns are those after the manner of diaper-work, both for effect and for propriety, and a little care will select those whose colours and patterns are most suitable, considering the use to which the room is to be turned, and the colour and kind of the rest of the furniture. Concerning ceilings, the rule of adhering to the useful only, and not of forming structures specially for the purpose of ornament, is fatal to many flat plaster ceilings, which are simple screens to hide the construction. The plainest good ceiling is of wood, and, as in panelling, the natural advantages of the wood should be carefully utilised. The effect of an open wooden ceiling thus produced is very pleasing. If further ornament be required the wood should be painted in an effective manner, which ought to be light and more brilliant than the objects below. We find that the decoration of old wooden ceilings was frequently, as in nature, a powdering of stars; and heraldic decorations are very well adapted, by their brightness, to occupy this position. In large roofs, where carving has been added, the effect has been splendid in the extreme. Where convenience has made it desirable to have a flat roof, this has been made the object of some beautiful decoration. I think I am not mistaken in saying that a magnificent specimen of this treatment remains in Peterborough. I am altogether innocent of an extraordinary scheme which has recently been attributed to me for filling the windows of a certain cathedral with plate glass, to be further disfigured by having coats of arms cut on them. like the so-called decorations of some decanters and wineglasses."—*Builder*.

A MANUFACTORY OF AUTOGRAPHS.

A fabricator of spurious autographs has just fallen into the hands of the police of Paris. A woman, who gave a false address, called recently on M. Muffat, a dealer in ancient books, and offered for a relatively low price letters of Beranger, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Madame Rachel, Talleyrand, Cambronne, &c., which she said she had been charged to sell for a collector who was in want of money. M. Muffat already possesses a large number of rare autographs, and eagerly took advantage of this opportunity of increasing his stock; he bought all that were offered, and in great delight at the bargain carried his treasures to M. Charavay, an expert in ancient writings, to whom he communicated his good fortune. The other having examined them attentively discovered that they were all forgeries, although most cleverly executed. Soon after the woman paid a visit to Charavay himself, and he at once sent for a sergent-de-ville, and she was taken before the commissary of police, who accompanied her to her residence at Levallois-Perret. There he found an apartment elegantly furnished, containing a library, in part composed of old books, and, after a minute search, discovered numerous autographs, some real and some false, with specimens of old writing, imitations of the signatures of the most remarkable personages of the present century, a quantity of parchments, and numerous leaves torn from ancient books. The woman acknowledged that the autographs had been forged by her son, a clerk in the Soleil Insurance Office. The young man was subsequently arrested in that establishment, while in the act of transcribing an autograph of Silvio Pellico, of which four other copies were found at his home. He is aged 28, of remarkable intelligence, learned, and of extraordinary skill in caligraphy. He and his mother have been lodged in prison.

A Costly Cradle.—The Syndic of Naples has presented to Prince Humbert, in the name of the city, cradle of the value of £2,000 for the infant son of his Royal Highness.

"Never too late to Mend!"—Joshua Cannock, of Ossipee, New Hampshire, is, "according to the best information," 106 years old, and has just left off the use of tobacco, because "its effects are injurious, and it tends to shorten life."

An Innocent Audience.—At a theatrical entertainment in Lafayette (Indiana), a few days ago—one of the very few ever given in the town—the audience was made up of people who had so little experience in the drama that they did not know when the play closed. After the curtain had fallen on *Oliver Twist*, they still kept their seats until the dead Jew, Fagin, came out and told them they might go home.—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 8.

The Fortune of the late Earl of Derby.—The *Record* says the late Earl of Derby has left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a year. When his lordship succeeded to his estates they were said to be worth £60,000 a year; but the great increase is attributed to the wonderful extension of factories in Lancashire, and the consequent enormous increase of buildings. It is said that miles in extent have been covered with houses built on land, much of which was formerly barren and nearly unproductive.

The First Vaccinator.—In the old churchyard of Worth, Dorsetshire, is a tomb with the following inscription.—"Benjamin Jesty, of Downshay, died April 16, 1816, aged 79. He was born at Yetminster in this county, and was an upright, honest man, particularly noted for having been the first person known that introduced the cow-pox by inoculation, and who, for his great strength of mind made the experiment from the cow on his wife and two sons in the year 1774."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Newspapers are once more looking up in the world. Several new ones are promised us, and the preparations for the publication of one or two of these new-comers are far advanced. Amongst these is the *Graphic* which is to be a formidable rival to the *Illustrated London News*, and will be published under the editorship of Mr. Sutherland Edwards. The *Period* an excessively fast publication which was lately started, and which generally presents its readers with one or two very good and a number of very bad and somewhat erratic illustrations, is said to be immensely successful. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has offended its chief supporters, the broad churchmen, by an article upon Mr. Maurice's farewell Sermon from Vere Street, which is said to be from the pen of Mr. Seeley, and which, Mr. Maurice's followers declare, misrepresents the whole spirit of his teaching. Mr. Delane is back in harness, and is working harder than ever in his editorial seat at the *Times* office. There were some sad blunders committed by the leading journal whilst he was away but these will be avoided now that he has come back. Few men in London work harder than the Editor of the *Times*, and few are more regular in their attendance to severe and exhausting duties. Every night Mr. Delane is at the *Times* office by five o'clock, and he does not leave it again till three o'clock in the morning. He is no mere ornamental editor, but goes through the ordinary drudgery of the editorial room, despite the fact that he has an established position in society, and the income of a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Hill, for several years a principal leader writer upon the *Daily News* has just been appointed editor of that journal in Mr. Walker's place. There are no other items of interest to record in connection with the newspaper press. Of Mr. Tennyson's new book—the title of which is not even yet settled—no fewer than 40,000 copies have already been ordered of the publishers.—*London Letter*.

AMONG THE FENIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—Looking at the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the evening of the 23rd, my eye lighted on the following announcement:—

A FENIAN CONCERT AND BALL.

"To-night a 'grand concert and ball' will take place at the New Hall of Science, Old-street-road, which it is expected will be attended by about 1,000 London sympathisers with Fenianism. . . . . The ball, by special permission, will continue until 3 o'clock in the morning. . . . . The prices are upon the following liberal scale:—Reserved seats, 1s.; double ticket, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 6d."

On reading this paragraph after dinner, I immediately proposed to a friend who was with me that we should go and see the fun. He as quickly agreed, and having toned ourselves down to as close an approximation to the Fenian sympathisers as the capabilities of our wardrobe permitted and armed ourselves with two shillelagh-looking sticks, we started on our somewhat novel expedition.

It was a matter of some difficulty to find the rendezvous. The existence of the New Hall of Science seemed to be unknown to even the most intelligent inhabitants of St. Luke's that we met; but presently a lamp bearing that inscription loomed before us, and the object of our search was gained. Looking as Irish as we could, we went up a passage, pushed a swing door, and, tendering the admission money, we were, after a somewhat lengthened and suspicious stare, allowed to pass in. The scene was not very reassuring. A bare-looking room, with an arched iron roof, suggestive of a railway station on a small scale, with a gallery at one end and a stage at the other, was about half filled with anything but an agreeable-looking assembly. A green flag emblazoned with Irish emblems, and a "stars and stripes" hanging from one of the crossbeams, were the only attempts at decoration. The occupants of the gallery looked as a whole more thoroughly "Fenian" than the downstairs audience. Below, many were respectably dressed, and none, judging from their faces, were just then very intensely imbued with hatred of the English, or anyone else. On the platform was a grand piano in the last stage of wiriness, presided over by a gentleman with great power in his wrists. Two or three of the executive committee (at least, I presumed them to be so), affording melancholy examples of the sad spectacle the working man presents when disguised in his Sunday broadcloth, sat in ungainly attitudes at the back, and as we entered a pretty little Irish gril was singing—fairly enough, too—a song which seemed to treat especially of the joys of the "Irish Cabin Home." There was vociferous applause, and on the well-known principle which directs the conduct of travellers when at Rome, we joined in it. It was then about ten o'clock, but the vocalists were far from played out. More than one Irishman mounted the stage and sang his song, the applause in every case being greatest when the nationality feeling was most expressed. The climax was reached when a well-built young fellow, in the traditional swallow-tail, worsted stockings, and high-lows of Donnybrook Fair, gave us some comic effusions. Then came business. A man in authority came forward and told us, in a delicious brogue, that an address was to be presented to Mr. Merriman on behalf of the Irishmen of London, for his efforts on behalf of the amnesty movement. The draft of that address would now be read. Just then there was a movement on the platform, and a gentleman, with long hair and spectacles, mounted the steps. A cry of "Three cheers for Merriman" told me who it was, and that illustrious man, bowing his acknowledgments, took his seat next to the piano. Then a mysterious woman, dressed in widow's weeds, likewise was assisted to the platform, and I may say at once that all my efforts to discover her indentity were unavailing. I imagined she was the widow of one of the deceased convicts. The secretary failed lamentably in reading the address, but was good-naturedly cheered. Of course a speech from Mr. Merriman was indispensable, but he spoke far too long. Once when, in the course of his remarks, he said, "I am not a Fenian, and I hope none of you here are," he was greeted with ironical cheers and derisive shouts of "No, not one!" I was very glad when he had done, and the president announced that after a quarter of an hour's interval the ball would commence. There was quite a rivalry amongst us in packing away the seats and preparing the floor. The musical resources of the evening were reinforced by a fiddle, a cornet, and a violoncello. The young lady Fenians divested themselves of bonnets and mantles, and the first polka struck up. I resolutely dashed up to a plump little lass in a green dress, and asked for her hand; she consented, and off we set. I will say this for her, she displayed an agility upon her feet that many of her West-end sisters might envy. Her mother watched her with pride, and beamed approvingly. I tried to draw her out, but found she knew very little, and cared very little about the political meaning of the meeting. She came to dance, and dance she did. It would be tedious to go through the "programme." All went on pleasantly enough, and every one seemed happy. About half-past twelve came what was to me the event of the evening. The word was passed for the Irish "jig," and straightway three or four couples from among the most respectable of the company took the floor. One lady, gorgeous in green silk with a low body—evidently the wife of a "head centre" at least—led off as the music began, with a most distinguished *vis-à-vis*, who I should think from his bearing was high in the Fenian camp. If you have never seen the persistent and ever quickening shuffle, the convulsive and spasmodic kick with the right leg at intervals; if you have never heard the yelp which now and again enlivens the continuous patter, I cannot hope to describe to you in this letter the Irish jig. As the music got faster and more furious the couples increased. It was as if they were bitten by the tarantula, until at last almost every one in the room, young and old, were shuffling as if for very life. When we left about half past one o'clock, a diminished company were still keeping up dance after dance with unflagging zeal. My thoughts as I rattled back from the strange scene to my home were many. I could not but fancy that I had seen Fenianism in its most innocent aspect. Concerts and conspiracy cannot very well go together, and I do not think the Fenian ball and concert of Tuesday last will bear any fruits at all dangerous to British Government. Mr. Merriman was a mistake, but the singing and the dancing were capital in their way. As far as I could gather from several of the Irish lasses I danced with, they came for the sake of the dancing merely, and however much I might at first have been disturbed by the sinister expression on the faces of certain Yankee Irish present, it is but due to them to say they behaved themselves most orderly and quietly. The only chance of a row was when a herculean looking Tipperary man entered strong and outspoken remonstrances against the music of the "jig." "An shure," said he, "it's no mhusic at all, at all!" And he was not very far wrong.—I am, &c.,

A. A. D.

Synonyms of Whisky Drinkers and Drinking.—A correspondent of the *Stranraer Free Press* sends the following curious catalogue of synonyms of whisky and whisky drinking in the West of Scotland:—Spirits, whisky, the real thing, mountain dew, the sma' still, the bottle, stingo, usquebagh, Ferintosh, Glenlivet, "Glentakit," drap o' the cratur, blue ruin, aqua, the best, the drappie, the cappie, aqua vitæ, liquor, drink, barley bree, nectar, John Barleycorn, inebriating fluid, intoxicating agent, lush, a pocket-pistol, a stimulant, a bosom friend, the ambrosial cup, liquid fire, the curse of Scotland, screich, maut, tipple, grog, toddy, finish, Athole brose, infernal compound, Simon Pure, auld Man's milk, the pure Loch Katrine, the real peat-reek, strong waters, the deadly poison cup, kill the beggars, soul destroyer, hell broth, devil's brew, the hard stuff, pap in, a drop, a glass, a bead, a dram, a deoch-an-doras, a tift, a Johnnie, a Daunie, a refresher, a cheerer, a bucket, a tastin', a toothfu', a cinder, something, onything, one, a nip, a pill, a gill, a bicker, a digester, a mornin' a forenoon, a night cap, a peaser, a taste, a jorum, a slight sensation, a willy wacht, a quantum, a modicum, a thimblefu', a slockenin', a chainer, a bumper, a heeltap, a nipperkin, a Timothy, a cup o'kindness, "wet your whistle," moisten your lips, save a life, soak your clay, kill the animalculæ, tak' the pin oot tak' a hair o' the dog that bit you. Tight, sprung, groggy, shaky, overcome, screwed, slewed, tipsy, yaupish, dry, thirsty, hearty, jolly, unco happy, glorious, drunk, miraculous, far gane, greetin' fu', reelin', mortal, blin', helpless, on the beer, on the ramble, on the fuddle, on the skyte, on the spree, on the batter, on the loose, fu', on, half-cut, spiff'd, fuddled, muddled, rather touched, tavered, stottin', roarin', smeekit, elevated, inspired, stacherin', swipey, boosin', carousin', three sheets in the wind, half seas over, *Bacchi plenus*, bibulous, in his cups, fou as a piper, fou as a wulk, drunk as a lord, hilarious, royal, dips rather deep, in *delirium tremens*, in the shakers, in the blues, in the horrors. Ta'en to the beer, fa'an into drink, a thirsty soul, a regular sponge, a wet subject, nae body's enemy but his ain, a drunkard, a victim, drucken ne'er-do-well, a dipsomaniac, a lost soul, gone to the devil. The editor of an Irish paper adds the following as in use in his locality:—Morning rouser, refresher, appetiser, digester, soother, reposer, night-cap. Local (Coleraine) colloquialisms represent a friend "under the influence" as having been talking to Jamie Moore, smelling the cork, making fun, trying Taylor's best, looking through a glass, having your eye opened, being peculiar, taking it easy, looking lively, hard-up, pushed, dry, wet, salubrious, a croker, on the bend, out of funds, drowning your shamrock, pickish, having a cooler, a warmer, getting up a tree, being in a difficulty, crooked, at a ploughing match, on sentry, beery, at rest.

THE OSSIAN CONTROVERSY AGAIN.

A new book, printed "for the author" by Messrs. Blackwood, will revive the Ossian controversy, which, indeed, has never been allowed to die out since the days of Johnson and Macpherson. A writer in the *Times*—who, from the internal evidence of the article is presumably Mr. J. F. Campbell, the author of "The Popular Tales of the West Highlands"—reviews the evidence as to the alleged authenticity of the Ossianic poems, and arrives at the conclusion that, in one sense, the poems are really authentic, but that Macpherson arranged his Gaelic materials "and made them up with stuff of his own, and made a very liberal and greatly enlarged paraphrase, which he published and called a translation." And we believe this to be the general opinion of scholars on this vexed question. The *Times* writer speaks of Smith's Gaelic collection, printed in 1787," as "popular poetry, unmercifully cooked by a good scholar and very clever man." This Dr. Smith had, in fact, published, seven years before that date, a quarto work, containing "a Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," together with fourteen annotated poems, treated precisely in Macpherson's manner, and based on Argyleshire legends which, he says, "had escaped the inquiries of the able and ingenious translator of Ossian, whose researches were more chiefly confined to the more northern parts of the Highlands." Macpherson had published "Fingal"—his first Ossianic poem—in 1762, when he was twenty-four years of age, and by his epical treatment of the ballads and traditions of his native land, has won that worthy place amid his country's poets which is often denied to him. His Ossianic poems were such favourites with the great Napoleon, that, as Sir James Mackintosh tells us, they formed a chief portion of Buonaparte's poetical library ("History of England," i., 86). Some of MacPherson's additions to the Gaelic legends, committed him, perhaps, to the charge of dealing with anachronisms; and a critic who takes the Irish-Celtic view, points triumphantly to Macpherson's frequent introduction of chariots, both in and out of battle-scenes, as a proof that the legends were of Irish origin, and were merely transferred to Scottish scenes and mountainous districts where it would be impossible to use chariots; so that when Columba's servant Colmanus had neglected to furnish the saint's chariot with linchpins, it was accounted that he had wrought a miracle in travelling in safety for a whole day over an Irish plain. Anyhow, this chronic controversy as to the authenticity of Macpherson's Ossianic poems is, of itself, a full proof that they are worth the fighting for.—*Once a Week*.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIES.

On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 24, an influential meeting was held at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, to consider the relations existing between this country and the English dependencies. There was a large number of colonists representing the interests of the Australian colonies, the North American colonies Jamaica, Tasmania, Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places; and among the company were Sir George Grey, Mr. Wilson, of Melbourne; and Mr George Thornton, of Sydney. Mr. Youle was elected as chairman to preside.

Mr. Wilson, on being called upon to explain the purpose of this gathering, said it was probably well-known to every one in that place that during the last few months action had been taken for placing matters between the mother country and the colonies on a more satisfactory footing than they had been. He would have it observed that he did not speak on behalf of any particular colony or dependency of Great Britain, but for all, and all were interested in having good government in countries, and it was hoped that about February there would be a general representative meeting of all the colonies and dependencies; but in the meantime it was necessary to obtain the co-operation, the advice, and the assistance of all gentlemen interested in colonial affairs, in order to be prepared with all shades of colonial opinions; hence this meeting, which he trusted would be followed by others at regular intervals for the purposes he had mentioned. (Hear.) There were many difficulties to be overcome, and in the present aspect of affairs the difficulties which had sprung up between Great Britain and her dependencies there should be frequent meetings, for he thought that the present time was a turning-point in the history of both the colonies and of Great Britain—the country to which those colonies belonged. (Hear, hear.) It was due to the colonies and to the great country of which they formed a part (cheers) to draw attention to the present direction which affairs were taking. His opinion was that there should be on the part of the colonists a continuance of action, for the present condition of affairs demanded prompt dealing. He saw around him men of eminence in their colonies, and men known for their earnestness of feeling, and he considered that holding a series of meetings must be advantageous in exchanging information with regard to the different colonies, and in opening up an interest among the people of this country with regard to their fellow-subjects in other quarters of the globe. (Cheers.) He mentioned that there were several points which it was necessary to watch on behalf of the colonists, and a perfect understanding should be arrived at regarding the present position taken by the Colonial-office, as illustrated by the despatch of Lord Granville to the colony of New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) On this question, it must be understood, he only spoke as a fellow subject of the New Zealand colonist; but, without involving themselves with the New Zealanders, the other colonists could not but see that what was being carried out against that particular colony evidenced the state of feeling which was gaining ground in England, and as showing the policy of the Colonial Office. (Hear, hear.) His letter in *The Times* of a few days ago had brought him a heap of letters from all parts of the country, giving a most convincing proof that Lord Granville's action towards New Zealand was not in accord with the feelings of the people of England, and he had now received the conviction that there prevailed the strongest feeling throughout the whole country against the action of the Government. He thought the Government was ill-informed as to the public views, and a letter he had received (and which he read) showed very clearly that Lord Granville's private views were in favour of a policy of separation between the colnies and this country; but he held that so important a question should not rest upon the will of any one man, but that the people and the country should also be heard. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that in the "present most unsatisfactory relations existing between Great Britain and the colonies" it was necessary meetings of colonists and gentlemen interested in the colonies should be held once a week at the Cannon-street station.

Mr. G. Thornton, of Sydney, seconded the motion.

Mr. Bowden, formerly of Melbourne, expressed an opinion, which was warmly supported, that Lord Granville's policy was a policy of separating the colonies from the nation. He had watched the course of the Colonial Office for years, and he considered that the policy adopted by Lord Granville should be at once brought before the people of this country. (Cheers.) He thought the first resolution passed at this meeting should be a protest against Lord Granville's policy. It was all very well when the Government could send out bishops and fill up other appointments, including sending out Judges, without regard to their antecedents; but now that the colonies had attained to self-government they were to be entirely separated from the mother country. He begged to move a resolution deprecating the tone adopted by Lord Granville towards New Zealand, with an expression of opinion that a continuance in that course of policy must lead to the destruction of the colonial system of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

Mr. Westmoreland, of Jamaica, dwelt upon the defective government of that colony since it had been under the direct government of this country, and said that the schoolmasters, instead of teaching the blacks the duty of honest industry, were teaching them the use of the globes. (A laugh.) He considered that the conduct of the Government towards that dependency was most unsatisfactory.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Bowden was held in abeyance by consent, and then the original motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bowden then formally moved, "That this meeting deprecates the policy initiated by Lord Granville respecting New Zealand, and considers that if this is the policy of the country it will end in the colonies being separated from Great Britain."

The Hon. J. Tobin, chief of the Upper House of Newfoundland, seconded the proposition, and said that he had been thundering at the doors of the Colonial Office for years, and the result of his experience was that an Under-Secretary had no longer been in office three years than he considered himself fully informed on all matters connected with the colonies. The fact was, no Colonial Minister ever understood colonial questions. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.)

Sir George Grey, after expressing his hearty pleasure in seeing a gathering like that, said he could not help feeling that large numbers of the most energetic Englishmen, or, rather, he should, say, Britons, had left the country of their birth, and established themselves throughout the whole globe by founding a series of communities, English in language, English in energy, English in resolution, English in instincts, and English in their feeling of unity (cheers), and they had founded an empire which must influence and rule the destinies of the whole world for many centuries to come. (Cheers.) By holding together this empire would have the power to prevent wars upon the face of the earth by its own power—and without any Peace Society, and by the unity of feelings, of tongue, of origin, and of hopes. Was this rule, this power for good, to be broken up and turned into a series of small independent States, all likely to be engaged in dispute over such questions as lines of frontiers, differences of tariffs, and such like? Was the whole world to be turned into a theatre of disputes, or was this country to carry to a great conclusion the work it had in hand, founded by its hardiest sons? (Cheers.) If that was to be the point to which colonists would aim, the consolidation of this great empire, they must drop minor grievances, and show to the people of Great Britain that colonists could forget their own selfish views to attain to great objects—the object of enlarging and holding to this great empire, and to press that the colonists should be dealt with on principles having better foundation than mere considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. (Hear.) Let this meeting show that, though only colonists, they could rise superior to the statesmen of the mother country on a question like this, and could place on one side all matters of direct interest in order to achieve the great end of an extended empire (cheers)—an end which would confer the highest blessings upon our whole race. It should be the object of the meeting to follow out the course indicated by Mr. Wilson. It was not in the power of any British statesman, on his own view, to break up a great empire, and the colonists would find an opportunity of telling the country that if it was the intention to cast off the colonies, notice should be given to them, so that they, on their part, might determine what their fate should be, and to consider whether they should take any steps or make any effort to save themselves from falling into disintegration. Let them ask for a clear declaration of what England means; don't let them put up with an answer that New Zealand may do this—that Canada may do another thing; and the answer which was given Canada at a recent date showed the inclination of the Minister. If there was an intention on the part of the Ministry to get rid of the colonies, let the Parliament be informed of it, and let the sense of it be laid before the people of this country; but the proposal to adopt a motion with regard to New Zealand should be dropped for a time. (Loud cheers.)

There was a very long discussion upon the point, the whole meeting being in favour of some resolution with regard to Lord Granville's despatch to New Zealand, but all inclined to agree with the last speaker. At length the following was unanimously approved:—

"That this meeting deprecates the colonial policy of Her Majesty's Government as illustrated by Lord Granville's recent despatches."

Mr. Lebillier moved and Sir George Grey seconded the appointment of a committee of colonists, and that meetings should be held at the same place and time weekly.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Wilson and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

ACCESSIBLE FIELD SPORTS.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

This is a book to be read, if read at all, in the spirit of its author. We can scarcely recommend it to any one who does not hold that the ultimate end of man is the periodical thinning of the brute creation. Some sporting literature deserves a circulation beyond the little band of true believers. There are writers, for example, who consider sport as subsidiary to the study of natural history; others who enliven their narrative by shrewd pictures of the character of their companions; and a few who are able to bring before us the scenery amidst which their pursuits have carried them, as well as the monotonous detail of the pursuits themselves. "Ubique" scarcely tries to emulate such performances, though from various symptoms we imagine him to be quite sensible to other pleasures than those of catching and killing. Whether from diffidence however, or want of descriptive power, he concentrates his attention closely upon his main objects, and only throws out incidental hints for the benefit of the artist or the man of science. We will suppose, therefore, that we are speaking exclusively to those who share the passion in its sternest aspects, and regard any deviation into more ambitious fields of discussion as at the best a pardonable offence. The highest duty of man is, as we will for the present assume, to hunt, shoot, or fish; he may do other things at leisure moments, but he is only employed worthily when he is fishing, shooting, or hunting.

This being so, we will try to look at North America for that was the scene of his operations—through our author's eyes. There is some cause for satisfaction in the prospect, if a good deal more for melancholy. Large towns are becoming lamentably common; if their progress cannot be arrested, there will soon be scarcely room on the Continent for a buffalo, or beaver, or even a canvas-backed duck. There is, of course, something to be seen even in the towns. The traveller, for example, condemned by cruel fate to spend a day or two in New York, may profitably employ his spare time in the inexpressibly delightful shop of Messrs. Clark and Co., Maiden Lane. The ecstacy with which "Ubique" dilates upon the many marvels there exhibited—on the Buell-spoons, killjacks, phantom-minnows, on the split bamboo flyrods, on the admirable American reels, on the brilliant array of "gut, hackles, golden and European pheasant feathers, hooks, silk, and wax," that are incessantly taking the shape of artificial flies—has something quite touching about it. It reminds one of a child taken to buy a toy at some of the most attractive of Parisian shops. But outside of a fishing-tackle shop there is little cause for staying in new York, or indeed in any large city. The traveller is recommended to go to some distant point by railroad, then to turn off to the right or left till he finds people (for it seems that even in America there are such people) who talk of the "cars" as a seven days' wonder, and report as a marvel that one still night, "a month ago, Hans or Jacques heard them whistle." Here you will be able to forget for a few moments the cruel desolation which is overspreading the face of the country. You may fancy the happy days restored when the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific was one vast preserve of game, and its only human inhabitants were sportsmen of the purest type. In a few years more many thousands of acres which still support their herds of buffaloes and their multitudinous flights of wild-fowl will be prosaically growing Indian corn or potatoes. We cannot avert the catastrophe, but we may seize the opportunity before it is quite lost. Rapidly as population spreads, there are vast tracts of land still secure from the curse, where civilization has not yet worked its wicked will, and the true sportsman may still find employment for his gun and his rod. The last word, indeed, reminds us that there is one exception to the hateful influences of extended agriculture. The Americans have in many States made vigorous efforts to restore the fish that once swarmed in their rivers. There seems to be little chance for the moose, though he has been made to go in a cart, and even less for the bear or the antelope. But the legitimate claims of sportsmen, though they cannot persuade an overbearing democracy to maintain an extent of waste lands sufficient for the maintenance of large game, are so far regarded that efforts are being made to protect some of the fish and of the winged game. A benevolent English sportsman is supposed to have introduced our native fox into the country towards the end of the last century; and though the sport is not pursued in accordance with British precedent, it seems that some amusement is extracted from the animal even on American ground. It is true that these symptoms of progress are few, and far from unequivocal. We can hardly conceal from ourselves that in America, as elsewhere, and even more rapidly than elsewhere, the world is going from bad to worse; and that game-preserving is attended with ever-increasing difficulties. Yet it is probable that for the present generation at least there will remain many little oases in the ever-advancing wilderness, and that our posterity will be able to enjoy indefinitely the noble sport of salmon-fishing. We should look at the bright side of things, and, though we cannot be insensible to the fate of posterity, at least amuse ourselves as long as we can with what is left to us.

Taking things in a cheerful spirit, the sportsman will perhaps be astonished to find how much may still be done in America. The list of "Ubique's" bags includes buffalo, bears, wolves, moose, foxes, antelopes, musk-sheep, wildfowl in great variety, wild turkeys, grouse of various species, snipe, woodcock, besides salmon and trout, which in certain rivers swarm in countless abundance. It is true that to enjoy this variety of sport a man must travel far, and put up with some hardships. You may get a chance of buffalo within a few days' travel from New York; but you must be a good rider, have a quick eye and ready hand, and a constitution capable of bearing fatigue and hard fare. You are advised to take horses as good and well-bred as you can afford, and your ammunition and arms must be of the best quality. You must remember that you are in a country where, as "Ubique" pleasantly remarks, scalps are at a premium, and life is deemed of little value; where there are skulking redskins in abundance, and rascally whites quite capable of improving upon Indian precedent. However, this gives merely the sense of danger which is necessary to add the correct flavour even to the pleasure of shooting so huge an animal. If you provide yourself with a couple of Scotch deerhounds, or of the ordinary greyhound crossed with a mastiff, you may have the additional pleasure of occasionally coursing a prairie wolf—boasts for which "Ubique" confesses to a sentimental affection. It is perhaps an objection to this as to other American sports that the animal attacked is not generally so dangerous as the Indian tiger or some of the large game in Africa. However, something may be got out of a bear; he generally runs away from the face of man, but if you manage to wound him without killing him, and not to have a loaded barrel by you, you may have a very exciting five minutes' interview. People who are not too proud to follow amusements of the less dangerous order may find very good sport in the prairies of the more settled Western States, or in the lakes and rivers which abound throughout the north and east of the continent. "Ubique" professes a very proper horror of useless slaughter, and observes that the true-hearted sportsman values principally "the opportunities of studying nature as it emanates from its Creator's hands." The text, however, obviously requires a little comment; perhaps it only applies to nature in the shape of buffaloes, and does not include ducks. At any rate, when "Ubique" gets a chance of slaughtering fish or fowl, he does not give us hints of his being restrained by any such scruples. He becomes quite eloquent about the countless flocks of wild fowl that come to the edge of some lonely swamp, where he is posted, about twilight, and, so far as we can see, the destruction which he deals amongst them is only limited by the number of charges at his disposal. Perhaps, however, they found their way to some place of consumption. Yet from the ecstacy with which exploits are recorded amongst the salmon on a certain river in Labrador, where "Ubique" was providentially thrown by an accident to the ship in which he was a passenger, we should imagine that, given a salmon and a stream, and "Ubique" with the necessary tackle on the bank some excuse whould be pretty sure to turn up for taking the death of the salmon out of the category of useless slaughter. At any rate it is plain that there are still retired corners to be found in parts of the States where the quantity of game killed need only be limited by your skill, or your conscientious views as to the destruction of animal life. Some of these happy spots are regarded with such jealousy by those familiar with them, that "Ubique" refuses to do more than hint darkly at the region in which they are situated. We may observe, however, that there is an admirable river in Maine called Androscogan, and that on one of the two lakes Moonluckmaguntic and Moluchunkamunk a Boston gentleman lately killed two trout at once, each weighing nearly seven pounds. For further indications we must refer our readers to "Ubique's" own pages.

We will only remark upon his style, that it is well enough adapted for the purpose. There are certain little eccentricities caught in America, such as the constant used of the word "balance," as in the phrase "we progressed after the balance" of the grouse. This perhaps gives a pleasant local colouring to the book. We might object with more reason to the propriety of calling an animal's nose its "olfactory organ," and speaking of its head and body as its caput and corpus. But for some mysterious reason, these digressions from plain English seem to be invariable in books of sport; these writers seems to think it as wrong to call a beast's "caudal appendage" its tail as ordinary mortals to speak of sheep's flesh instead of mutton. We put up with the practice as with a mystery beyond our conception; and we are grateful to "Ubique" for avoiding the small facetiousness which is almost equally fashionable in his school. At one place he tells us that a story of a certain Hank caused him to laugh "more than I ever remember to have done, saving the night that a Dutchman told me a yarn of his first experience of a wasp's nest"; but he does not enlighten us as to the said yarn, or as to the almost unparalleled facetiousness of Hank. There is a certain simplicity about the conception thus implied of an intensely funny anecdote which pleases us, but we are on the whole thankful to be spared from hearing Hank and the Dutchman. "Ubique," in short, is a plain, straightforward sportsman, who occasionally betrays a strong love for endless yarns over whisky-punch and cigars, and talks to the public much as he would discourse over his tobacco. We can recommend him to all persons likeminded with himself, and anxious to know something about prospects of sport in America.

* "Accessible Field Sports." By "Ubique." London: Chapman and Hall, 1869.

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THE LATE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

We have received the following, to which we willingly give publicity:—"I have read with astonishment the conclusion you have so hastily arrived at as regards the sum of money bequeathed to the Lord Richard Aquila Grosvenor by his father, the late Marquis of Westminster. You say that you believe that when you stated he had only been left £2,000 a year you ought to have said £20,000; this is quite a mistake, the first-mentioned sum, £2,000, being the correct sum. The terms of the will are as follow:—£40,000 a year and Motcombe are bequeathed to the Dowager-Marchioness, £2,000 a year to Lord Richard Grosvenor, £5,000 to each of his Lordship's married daughters, in addition to their marriage portions. The Lady Theodora Grosvenor inherits, at her mother's death, the princely property of Motcombe and the whole of the magnificent jointure now enjoyed by the Dowager-Marchioness. Of course the bulk of the late Marquis's property is strictly entailed, and, therefore, now devolves on the present Marquis. It has been considered right to send this for publication owing to the mistake which has arisen, through your medium, as to the fortune of Lord Richard."—*Court Journal.*

BUDDHISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to find that the view held by the writer of your article on Buddhism, which appeared on the 13th instant, is countenanced by the definitions given of the term "Nirvâna" by Chinese authors. I have before me a work in that language, in which upwards of three hundred terms peculiar to Buddhism are simply explained by quotations from books, orginally in Pali, but translated centuries ago into Chinese by learned Hindoo priests, with the co-operation of Chinese Buddhists.

Under the term "Nie-pan" (*i. e.*, the "Nigban" of the Pali, and "Nirvâna" of the Sanscrit) the quotation is first from the Book of Lanka (*i. e.*, Ceylon): "Nirvâna is the bright, pure land, where there is no more death or birth—at once, the teminus where rests the man who has regulated his conduct (renovated his ways)." And this is explained further to mean the getting the better of transmigration, and being free from birth and death. Another work says, "The translation of Nirvâna is the destruction of the boundary or limit, and an unvarying freedom from the bitterness of birth and death, with a great consciousness of unsullied purity as regards the three sources of impurity—the body, the mouth, and the mind."

These are plain translations from the Chinese; but they appear to show that the Buddhists in China did not, at the time those words were penned, look upon entering Nirvâna as a ceasing to be conscious. They speak of it as a land in which the changeableness of the present world is over, the struggle with sin is past, but where the knowledge of good remains. The esoteric doctrines of the Buddhists, contained in the Abbidharma class of writings, instruct the initiated in the "prajnâ pâramitâ," or "knowledge of the way to arrive at the further shore," that is at Nirvâna.

That there have been teachers among the Buddhists who have wrested these doctrines to make "Nirvâna" signify utter annihilation there can be no doubt; but there has also been a celebrated teacher, Nagarjuna, the founder of the school of the Madjamika philosophy, who controverted them: and I am inclined to believe in the more rational explanation of the term, and to give credit to the shrewed and pious Buddhists who follow that explanation, rather than judge the system by the opinions of fanatics which have arisen within it. As for denying personal identify in a future state, I cannot find this taught; and if any of your readers will take the trouble to refer to Spence Hardy's able work, they will, I think, find proof to the contrary. The meaning which the late Professor H. H. Wilson attached to Nirvâna, as may be seen in his dictionary, is, "Eternal happiness, emancipation from matter, and reunion with the deity; refraining, leaving off, cessation; union, blending, repose." Apologising for trespassing at so great a length, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Nov. 19. SHAKYA SINHA.

THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF A RAILWAY COLLISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Allow me to confirm all that your two correspondents have related with respect to the alarming collision on the 17th inst. on the Midland line.

Nothing needs to be added either to their descriptions of the circumstance or to their just condemnation of the reckless negligence which brought us so near to death; but the shock produced so curious an effect on myself—an effect, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of railway accidents—that you will, perhaps, excuse my troubling you with the details.

At my hotel in Manchester, on Tuesday night, I was seized with all the symptoms of a violent attack of rheumatic fever; in fact, my condition so alarmed me, and my dread of a sojourn in a Manchester hotel bed for two or threemonths was so great, that I resolved to make a bold *sortie*, and, well wrapped up, start for London by the 3-30 p.m. Midland fast train from the London-road terminus. From the time of leaving that station to the time of the collision my heart was going at express speed; my weak body was in a profuse perspiration; flashes of pain announced that the muscular fibres were under the tyrannical control of rheumatism, and I was almost beside myself with toothache. Crash! smash! bump! and bang! and from side to side of the carriage I went like a billiard-ball under a hard cushion hit. The compartment was soon seen to be sprinkled with the blood of a hapless victim whose face had come into crashing contact with his *vis-à-vis*, and whose nerves will, I fear, from what I subsequently observed of his condition, suffer for some time in consequence.

As soon as I thought it prudent I alighted and rendered what aid was considered necessary, and, although the condition of the atmosphere was such as, under other circumstances, would probably have produced the worst results on a frame shaken and debilitated by the strong fever lurking in my veins, it is remarkable that from the moment of the collision to the present hour no ache, pain, sweat or tremor has troubled me in the slightest degree, and, instead of being, as I expected, and, indeed, intended, in bed, drinking *tinct. aurantii* or absorbing through my pores oil of horse-chestnut, I am conscientiously bound to be at my office bodily sound, but mentally reminded that the curative power of a trip by the Midland line is by no means guaranteed by my experience. By-the-by, Sir, don't print my name or address, or the Midland Railway Company may come down upon me for compensation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Nov. 20. L. R.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S ELECTION.

The following is the address issued by the friends of O'Donovan Rossa to the electors of Tipperary:—

"O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary.

"Address of the friends of Amnesty to the electors of Tipperary.

"Men of Tipperary,—Gallantly and nobly have you espoused the cause of your suffering brethren. Well and truly do you interpret the feelings that swell to bursting the full heart of Ireland mourning for her cruelly tortured children. Most heartily do we approve of your choice. Unto death, and in sufferings far worse than the most dreadful death have those noble-hearted men proved their unselfish love of motherland. What tongue can tell, what words describe the mental tortures that have unseated reason from her throne? What the physical sufferings from which so many victims have found refuge in the grave? 'Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friend.' Even more than life have those men laid down for their country. For we are assured by one who suffered that he would far rather meet death than endure for one three months what he suffered in prison! What love then does not Ireland owe them in return? Nor has she been unmindful of them, but, humbling herself in the dust, the petition of the nation for their release, containing 250,000 names, was laid at the feet of the Queen. Her humble petition was spurned with contempt. For months the nation mourned in silence. Again she aroused herself to another effort on behalf of her suffering sons; and at the amnesty meetings the full heart of the country sent up to Heaven the cry of Ireland mourning for her children because they are not. And once again the prayer of Ireland meets only the heartless denial of the English Minister and the threats and scoffs of the English Press. And now, ere she folds her hands in solemn and dignified silence, leaving the cause of outraged humanity to God and the civilized world, Ireland, by the voice of noble, gallant Tipperary, places on record her protest against the treatment of political prisoners, and proclaims to the world that the English Ministers' cruel refusal to release them from their tortures has intensified her love for them, and that their names shall henceforth be enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, and become the watchword and the rallying cry to which the nation shall be roused to action. Electors of Tipperary, nobly have you responded to the wishes of the nation. By incribing on banner and shield 'Rossa for Tipperary' you proclaim to the world how dear to the heart of Ireland he and his companions in suffering have become. You stand before the world as their and Ireland's champion. To you they and Ireland commit a sacred cause—a sublime duty. It is for you, men of Tipperary, to rise equal to the distinguished part you are now about to play in the history of your country. The Tipperary election of 1869 shall be an epoch in Irish hostory, and shall be memorable to all future generations of Irishmen. In the name of God and of our suffering countrymen—in the name of humanity and of Ireland—we call upon you, men of Tiperary, to prove yourselves equal to the proud position the voice of Ireland assigns to you by electing O'Donovan Rossa as the most fitting person to represent you.

"God save Ireland!

"November 16, 1869."

The Marquis of Bute, although a Roman Catholic, is not debarred from the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage in Scotland, as he would be in England. Several churches to which he has the right of presentation have become vacant since his lordship attained his majority, and in every case he has left it with the parishioners, greatly to their delight, to choose their own minister.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Cracow Nun.—The preliminary examination of the nuns of the Carmelite convent at Cracow has been concluded, but no decision has yet been arrived at by the authorities as to what further proceedings are to be taken in the matter. The local court has recommended that the nuns should be released, on the ground that as Barbara Ubryk was insane they had not committed any illegal act in keeping herin confinement. The government prosecutor, on the other hand, proposes that the nuns should be brought to public trial, in order that the affair may be thoroughly investigated Meanwhile, Barbara Ubryk has been placed in a lunatic asylum.—*Eastern Budget.*

TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

(*Daily News*, Nov. 27.)

It may be feared that the practice of parents selling their children to wandering musicians, which certain continental Governments are now taking steps to check, may be introduced into this country. Yesterday the Board of Guardians in Wolverhampton had before them a case which it may be well hoped is without precedent here, notwithstanding that the business air which pervades the whole transaction would point to an opposite conclusion. Some days before, a girl of 8 years, who had learnt to play a mouth instrument, and was travelling with a musician, who is supposed to be a Swede, named France Wolff, appealed for protection to two gentlemen, residents of Wolverhampton, who were passing along the Bilston-road (a highway on the fringe of the town), just as she had been beaten by Wolff. The gentlemen at once took the child to the Union. There it transpired that her home was Exeter, that she was the daughter of a widow, who had been prevailed upon by Wolff to let him have the child at even as early an age as four years, since which time she had not seen her mother, nor had Wolff gone back to Exeter during any part of that time. They travelled from town to town, and Wolff had a house at Kate's-hill, Dudley, but he was seldom there. She alone was now travelling with him. At one time he had as many as four girls wandering with him. The clerk to the guardians communicated with Exeter, and yesterday a letter was read to the board, which the child's mother had written. The poor woman wrote by the name of Mary Harris, said that she was a widow and in service, and expressed herself as "truly thankful that she had heard of her child at last." She had placed the case in the hands of the Exeter police, but had not had any tidings for two years. At that time Wolff sent her a document to sign, "promising to give her £26 for the child but she refused till she knew if it was well treated." Wolff, however, neither took the child to her nor would he pay her railway fare to them, either of which she expressed her wish for him to do. She begged the guardians to allow her daughter to remain in the workhouse "till she could raise money enough to get her restored to her." In proof that Wolff had "no right to the child," she enclosed the document he had wished her to sign. Here it is:—"I, Mary Harris, (widow), do hereby agree to give my only daughter Mary Ann Harris to France Wolff, to take her as his own child, and to learn his profession, from January the 1st 1867, until January the 1st, 1877, after which time my child shall have her free will to stay or leave the said France Wolff; and in case of no fresh agreement on both parties France Wolff will be compelled to give my daughter, Mary Ann Harris, necessary and respectable clothing, and £26 English money, which the said France Wolff will have to pay her for her own benefit. Witness—signed by my own hand—signed this first day of January, 1867. France Wolff, professor of music, singing, and dancing." It is easy to understand how destitute mothers may be imposed upon by such sham "agreements," and children thereby become hopeless outcasts. Of course, in this case, the child remains for a time in care of the Wolverhampton guardians.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

The COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.:—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible, has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 30 per cent for cash.

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SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

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Just landed, ex Anazi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Muster.
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TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

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MEDOC VIEUX .... in Quarts and Pints.
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	2 13	3 0
Do do. per dozen	30 0	34 0

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By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

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On Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight .... } at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months........................ 8 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 ,,
3 do. .... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII, of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at AHMEDNUGGUR, a BRACE of GREYHOUNDS.—Apply to Captain HALLIFAX, 3rd K. O. Hussars.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand very small travelling phaeton, with a pair of small ponies and a set of brown harness. Also, a Bay's saddle.

Also,

A second-hand office shigram.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Ness, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C springs, by Windover.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 24th December 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnells, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ease for every Sore.—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably adapted for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

The UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS are now PREPARED to ISSUE POLICIES on the usual terms.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1869.

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ONE THOUSAND SHARES in the Liverpool Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have been reserved for allotment in Bombay, where the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Capital £200,000 in 50,000 Shares of £4 each.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Payment on allotment £1 per Share, after which it is not expected that any further Call will be required.

Directors.

Robert Galloway, Esq., Chairman.
John S. de Wolf, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
James Ferguson, Esq.
Louis H. Macintyre, Esq.
William P. Sinclair, Esq.

Underwriter.

Henry North, Esq.

Bankers.

NORTH and SOUTH WALES BANK.

Articles of Association may be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

6, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,

No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

Governor.

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.

Deputy-Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Harvey Brand, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Robert Ryrie, Esq.
Geo Louis Monck Gibbs, Esq.	Lewis A. Wallace, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	William B. Watson, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured.	Bonus additions.
	£	£ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	10:0	336 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at he Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay

Bombay, 15th November 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices,

17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
,, 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 ,, £41,000
,, 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 ,, £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs.1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	Half-yearly.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	Payable at 55 or Death.	Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	Payable at 55 or Death.	Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, part of a TOP FLOOR in the Fort, westerly breeze. Rent low.—Apply Q. "Bombay Gazette."

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870,

At Cash as. 10, Credit as. 12, to the Shilling; as under.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s. d.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page, with Sunday......	6 6	4 0	4 14
,, 9.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday......	5 6	3 8	4 2
,, 10.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday......	4 6	2 12	3 6
,, 11.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday.	4 0	2 8	3 0
,, 11B.—3 Days on 2 pages, Dr, Cr., without Sunday........................	6 0	3 12	4 8
,, 11D.—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash............	6 0	3 12	4 8
,, 12.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday...	3 0	1 14	2 4
,, 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday........................	4 0	2 8	3 0
,, 13.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday.	2 6	1 10	1 14
,, 14.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday.....	4 0	2 8	3 0

"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.

No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages........................	2 6	1 10	1 14
,, 32 Do.—A week in a page............	1 10	1 2	1 6
,, 33.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 4	0 14	1 0
,, 33 Interleaved	2 4	1 8	1 12
,, 34 Do.—A week in a page.........	1 8	1 1	1 4
,, 35.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 0	0 10	0 12
,, 35 Interleaved	1 8	1 1	1 4

POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.

No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2 6	1 10	1 14
,, 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2 0	1 4	1 8
,, 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2 6	1 10	1 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, Habitual costiveness, Offensive breath, Depression of spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pastula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SMELLING BOTTLES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 Plain Stoppered Salts Bottles ...	each	1 4	1 8
No. 2 do. do. in Morocco Case.	,,	2 12	3 0

SMALL VINAIGRETTE BOTTLES.

With Triply Gilt perforated tops, handsomely cut in Blue, Geeen, Ruby, or clear White.

No. 3 Richly Engraved Caps (filled) ...	...	5 8	5 0

CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,

With extra wide mouths and stoppers, round or upright; cut and coloured as above.

No. 4 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	9 0	10 0
No. 5 Richly Engraved do. ...	,,	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,

Cut and coloured, as above.

No. 6 Richly Engraved Triply Gilt Caps...	each	9 0	10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES.

For Aromatic Vinegar, or Salts, and Eau-de-Cologne (each in handsome morocco case), cut and coloured, as above.

No. 7 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	9 0	10 0
No. 8 Richly Engraved do. ...	,,	10 8	12 0

UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

With patent spring stoppers and screw cap, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 9 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	16 8	18 8
No. 10 Richly Engraved do. ...	,,	19 0	21 0

LARGE UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 11 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	each	22 8	25 0
No. 12 Richly Engraved do. ...	,,	27 0	30 0

SQUARE UNION BOTTLES.

With Vinaigrette at foot. Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 13 Plain Triply Gilt Cap and Vinaigrette ...		38 0	42 0
No. 14 Richly Engraved Cap and Vinaigrette ...		43 0	48 0

OPERA UNION BOTTLES.

Stopped, fitted, cut, and coloured as above:

THE LAST NOVELTY.

in shape of an Opera or Field Glass, a very pretty present for a lady.

No. 15 Plain Triply Gilt Caps and joints..	each	27 0	30 0
No. 16 Richly Engraved Caps and joints...	,,	32 0	36 0

HOUR GLASS UNION BOTTLES.

No. 17 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ..	...	18 0	20 0
No. 18 Richly Engraved, &c. &c.	...	20 0	22 8

JEWELLED UNION SCENT BOTTLES,

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above

Blue, Set with Coral, Garnet, or Pearl ... }
Green, do. do. do. }
Ruby, do. do. do. Turquoise } from Rs. 30 to 75
or Pearl .. }
Clear White, do. Coral, Garnet, or Turquoise. }

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

The Company's supplies of these goods are from the best manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency. Supplies are just to hand of

Beer Mugs and Goblets, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.	Marmalade or Jam Jars, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.
Biscuit Caddies, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.	Muffineers, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
Butter Dishes, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.	Napkin Rings. sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Cake or Bread Baskets, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.	Pickle Frames, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
Candlesticks, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.	Salvers and Waiters, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
Claret Jugs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.	Salt Cellars & Spoons, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
Cruet Frames, B. or D., from Rs. 9 to Rs. 70.	Sardine Boxes and Tongs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	Sugar Baskets. from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Egg Frames and Steamers, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.	Tea and Coffee Services, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.
Epergnes & Centre Pieces, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.	Toast Racks, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.
Fish Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	Suites of Forks and Spoons, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE:

In handsome Mahogany cases with brass bound and bevilled edges, richly lined with purple satin and velvet; comprehending

12 Table Forks,	6 Egg Spoons,	1 Pair Fish Carvers,
12 Table Spoons,	1 Soup Ladle,	2 Pickle Forks,
12 Dessert Forks,	1 Gravy Spoon,	1 Sugar Tongs,
12 Dessert Spoons,	2 Sauce Ladles,	1 Ice Tongs,
12 Tea Spoons,	1 Sugar Spoon,	1 Butter Knife,
6 Salt Spoons,	1 Sugar Sifter,	4 Knife Rests.

	Cash.	Credit.
Of the Plain Fiddle Pattern ....Rs.	260	300
Of the Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns...Rs.	290	325

TABLE LIST.		Fiddle Pattern. Cash	Credit	Beaded, Lily, or Thread, Patterns. Cash	Credit
Table Forks, full size............	per doz.	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
Table Spoons do.	,,	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
Dessert Forks do.	,,	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Dessert Spoons do.	,,	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Tea Spoons do.	,,	12 8	14 0	16 8	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Salt Spoons, do.	,,	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Mustard Spoons do.	each	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12
Caddy Spoons	,,	0 14	1 0	1 4	1 8
Sugar Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 12
Sugar Tongs	,,	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Ice Tongs	,,	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Butter Knives	,,	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Pickle or Oyster Forks............	,,	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Toddy Ladles	,,	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Sauce do.	,,	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Soup do.	,,	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
Gravy Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Marrow Spoons........................	,,	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	per pair	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0
Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle............	each	...	...	6 0	6 8

GLASS AND TUMBLER COVERS.

PLAIN, to suit Fiddle Pattern.
FLUTED, to suit Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns.

	Plain. Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.	Fluted. Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.
Of 2 inches diameter, for Sherries...	22 8	25 0	27 0	30 0
,, 2½ ,, ,, ,, Ports & Hocks	27 0	30 0	32 0	36 0
,, 2½ ,, ,, ,, Clarets ...	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0
,, 3½ ,, ,, ,, Champagnes... or Beers ...	36 0	40 0	42 0	48 0
,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, Peg and Soda Waters	42 0	48 0	48 0	54 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power........................Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,, ... ,, 2,600
6 ,, ,, ... ,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for Jou ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH-PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries requesting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent.

On sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

Including

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Pates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetables,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

CONTAINING

	Rs. as.	R. as.
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz...	18 8 to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from......	36 0 to	44 0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from	11 0 to	37 0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from............	24 8 to	48 0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from............	23 0 to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White) from...	19 0 to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine)........................	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS, from........................	21 8 to	38 0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from............	22 8 to	48 0
BRANDIES, from........................	18 0 to	42 0
GINS (Old Tom), from........................	17 0 to	21 0
HOLLANDS (Case of 15 Squares)............	25 8	28 0
RUMS, from	18 0 to	24 0
WHISKEYS, from	18 0 to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch. Brandy, Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle..........	2 8 to	4 0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

Special Shipments for Christmas are to hand, and large additions expected daily.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARES, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., at No. 127 Malabar Hill.—On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Procelain Wares, Phaeton, Horse, &c., of W. McIntyre, Esq., full particulars of which will be given in future Advertisement.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th December. 1869.

HEERALALL & Co., 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—On FRIDAY, the 24th December, at 2 o'clock noon, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort, a few articles of FURNITURE, containing, tables, presses, teapoys, cheval glasses, children's riding whips, bedsteads, tea-sets, cruet stand, pictures, medicine chest, opera glass, telescope, imaps, jewel, box, &c.

A few pearls for nose ring.
Diamond rose ring.
A few pieces of silver articles.
Geneva gold watches, &c., &c.

HEERALALL & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of SUNDRY OLD STORES.

To Close an Account.

This day, Friday, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, in the warehouse of Hora Razubally Esmaljee, at two Tanks near Bumbakhana. A quantity of sundry old stores consisting of paint, scales, rigging, ropes, cast steel, old irons, carriage wheels, spades, empty casks, hammers, nails, empty paint canisters, leather pipes, empty cases, railway keys, fire bricks, pitch and tar winches, anchors, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

7 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases T. red mulls.
3 ,, grey and white dhoties.
10 boxes family bar soap assorted colour.
8 casks cochineal.

An invoice of E. plated ware consisting of cruet frames, waitors, fish carvers, &c. &c.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Vizlall Gocu'dass, on account of the mortgagor Jewandass Nagurdass:—all that piece of fazendarce ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and facing on the south side of the second Bhoeewada Street assessed under No. 51, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Bhugwan Moolchund, on the west by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Nurotum Narondass, and on the south by the said second Bhoeewada Street.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inspection of plan, apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co. or the undersigned.

SALE of a VALUABLE BUNGALOW and GARDEN near the Hay Stack of Bomanjee Wadia, Esq., at Byculla.

On Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of Josey Dhunjee Luckmidass, by order of Josey Khimjee Jewraz and Pragier Bhugwanjee:—all that piece of foras land with Bungalow and Garden standing thereon, situate at Byculla near the Hay Stack of Bomanjee Wadia, Esq., admeasuring 946 square yards, or thereabouts, registered under No. 262, assessed under foras No. 383, and assessed under No. , bounded on the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on the west by the property of Josey Gopall Atmaram, on the north by a passage, and on the south by a public passage.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder, 24 teak square 1st and 2nd class.

SALE OF GOOD STEAMER LADY NYASSA.

(Unless Previously Disposed of by Private Contract.)

On Tuesday, the 4th January 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms the steamer "Lady Nyassa" of 111 tons, burthen 30 Horse power with machinery, yards, sails, anchor, rigging, boats and all things appertaining to her, as she now lies at Apollo Bunder, where she can be inspected at any time.

For further particulars, survey report, and list of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

On Wednesday, the 5th January, 1870, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the undermentioned properties.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the south side thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doongarea Joao Lousa Row, otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.'S STORES, PARELL.

On Tuesday, the 11th Jan., 1870 and following days, sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are being published detailing and describing each lot and the stores will be on view a week before the day of sale.

Bombay, 24th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of TOYS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

This day, Friday, the 24th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass & Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. at their auction room, No. 31, Meadow Street, opposite to the late Bombay Bank.

An invoice of superior tin, wooden and coloured toys consisting of 1, 2 and 4 horses, spring carriages, omnibuses, dog-carts, railways, steam-boats, fountains, dolls, walking wax and porcelain dolls, tea-sets, pumps, puzzling boxes and lots of assorted toys.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., Meadow Street, No. 31, auction room, opposite to late Bombay Bank:—

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ichhachund Jugjiwandass, by order of Shah Panachund Jadowjee—

10 shares of Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press No. 6, 31, 43, 74, 82, 83, 168, 210, 237, 247, respectively.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a semi-grand square pianoforte by Scheidmere, &c., &c., at Breach Candy.

On or about the 20th proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, the neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a first-rate semi-grand square pianoforte by Scheidmere, and blackwood and other furniture, &c., &c., of J. Neuberg, Esq, (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th December, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Francis Fernandes, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the spot of the following valuable landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement eight thousand six hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Falkland road at Grant Road, close to the Theatre in the sub-district of Camatteepora in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Falkland road aforesaid, on the west by a public passage commonly known as Coal road leading from the main Grant road, on the north by the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee, and on the south by the property of the Honorable Mr. Venayeckrow Juggunath Sunkersett, and which said messuage or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30.

The above property will be sold in one lot.

Application to see plan of the property and for further particulars can be made to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees.—Dated this 20th day of December 1869.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Anundrao Chintoba, Gunputrao Chintoba, and Madhowrao Chintoba, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Janordhunjee and Gomuttecbai widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl of range of building consisting of seven apartments, built and standing thereon, situate lying, and being on the west side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts, the said piece of ground being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 127, and the said chawl or range of building being assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 57, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the aforesaid Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Moroba Narronsett on or towards the north by the property of Jahangeer Framjee Buxee, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Sorabjee

FOR SALE on COMMISSION

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

One Bycicle or velocipede.

A handsome English built buggy.

A do. Arab horse, 7 years old 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

A light English-built handsome Cab, nearly new, by R. Ness, can be inspected either on Malabar Hill or in the Fort, at a few hours' notice.

Bombay, 24th December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

On Tuesday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey shirtings, long cloths, madapollams, coloured dhotees, sarries, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of IRON TANKS, &c.

This day, Friday, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at Grant Road, near the Play House.

A large stock of iron tanks.

TERMS—CASH.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 27th day of December, instant, at 4 o'clock P. M, by order of the owner, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Setkhandan:—all that piece of vacant pension and tax ground, hereditaments, and premises, with the well thereon standing, situate in Bombay at the old Sonapore lane, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting the said lane on the south side thereof, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No 127 of Pension and Tax and containing by admeasurement 273-8-9 square yards, or nearly 4 khatheos in breadth, or 4 khatheos in breadth, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Parsee Bhicajee Nusserwanjee DarooWalla, on the west by the properties of Marwadi Sudu Ramjee and Damodhur Endeerjee Bahudia, on the north by the said old Sonapore lane, and on the south by the property of the said Damodhur Endeerjee Bahudia.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time the property is purchased.

The reference may be made for particulars and conditions of sale, to the undersigned at their office, No. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee Pestonjee Aspendiarjee Mody, on account of the mortgagor Nowroji Rustomnji Motabhoy pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagee by a deed dated the seventh day of Oct. 1868.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction, the undermentioned properties in three lots on the undermentioned dates at their auction rooms Nos. 12 and 13, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort.

Lot No. 1 will be put up for sale on Tuesday the 4th proximo January 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the said rooms.

Lot No. 1.

This Lot consists of three landed properties, out of which one is situate at Hornby Road, and the other two in Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, are as follows:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297 and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24 and lately No. 26, situate, lying and being on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, and in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, be the same a little more or less; and bounded on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, on the north by the passage relating to these premises as well as to the parcel next hereinafter described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerajee Colet, deceased, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Merwanjee Fuckeerjee Pow-walla.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 281, 291, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, formerly No. 25, situate on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street aforesaid, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less; and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon next hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Jumsa Coolee, and on the south by the passage used appertaining to the premises hereby firstly described, and the house hereinabove firstly described, and which said piece of ground and messuage were formerly in the occupation of Manockjee Ruttonjee Zilla, and is now in that of Hormusjee Pestonjee Jogeena.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or stable, partly standing on the fazendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the Pension and Tax ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10 situate on the east side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-seven square yards and two ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly above described, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Manockjee, and on the south by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, which said piece of ground and messuage was formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but is now in that of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana.

Lot No. 2 will be put up for sale on Wednesday the 5th proximo, January 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 2.

This lot consists of a piece of land or ground situate in Callawaddy or Badamcha Bhat at Worlee, within the Town and Island of Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, also right to a fazendary rent of the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, belonging to other tenants, situate in Callawady or Badamcha Bhat in Worlee, in the sub-district of Mazagon, within the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to be say, on the east by the sea-shore, on the west by the property of Vurjeevundass Mahdhowdass, on the north also by the property of the said Vurjeevundass Mahdhowdass, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Mancojee, and which said piece or parcel of land and ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 664, and was formerly and still is in the occupation of Pandoo Kafer Nakewa, Mushal Cannaha Heera Cumlacha and other tenants of the said Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy.

Lot No. 3 will be put up for sale on the said Wednesday the 5th proximo, January 1870, at 4½ o'clock P. M., in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 3.

This lot consists of three landed properties or oarts, situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, trees and appurtenances, situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, containing by admeasurement four thousand eight hundred and forty-six square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the oart of Zoogra Antone Ribero, on the west by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church road, on the north by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church, and on the south also by the public road leading to Dadur, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church Road, on the west and south by the oart of Charles Coake, and on the north by the road leading to the Portuguese Church, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassambhoy, and

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of salt-batty ground situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the batty ground of Jonas de Souza, on the west by the batty ground of Arjoon Mucoond Dhooroo, on the south by the batty ground of Dawoo Kessow Dhooroo, and on the north by the batty ground of Pudmon Bhewa Kenny, and which said ground is registered in the Foras Land Revenue book under No. 8, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy, and formerly in that of Rustomjee Nowrojee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th December, 1869.

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